CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28709—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th Apr.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	700	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
B.L. THAMES	4078	803	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday, 5 p.m., 19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleaman	6th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "
ROHILLA	3337	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2933	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	850	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARMENIA	3335	Geo. Read	5th April
PERSIA	3347	R. Hutchison	19th April.
IBERIANIA	3380	S. Abrey	26th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 9th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 10th April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

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HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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THE S. S. "ALGOMA," 1892 Tons, Captain Hogg, will sail on or about 7th instant and has comfortable Cabins on upper-deck, for several passengers.

Fares, Rs. 275 1st Class to Dunkirk, or Rs. 230 to Dover, via Dunkirk.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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A WELL selected stock of superior finished Clubs, Irons and well seasoned Balls for this popular game.

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The above prices are advanced 10 per cent. since the 1st Instant.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

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TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

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	Rs.	a.
Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper	1	0
Superfine Cream Laid Court Envelopes, to match.	1	2
Cream Laid Bank Note Paper, 5 Quires	0	14
Do. do. Court Envelopes, to match	1	0
Half Tola Granite Note Paper, 5 Quires	0	12
100 Court Envelopes, to match	0	12
Parchment Bank Note Paper	1	2
Do do. Envelopes, to match	1	2
Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding.....Per Box	1	2
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Cabinets of Paper, finest quality, with Envelopes	1	4
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RICH CANTON SILK.

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SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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Sensitizing Solutions for either Black or Sepia Brown Images, per oz. bot.	5 8	6 4
Plain White paper, 58 inches wide, per yard	0 6	0 7
" " extra strong	0 10	0 11
for large prints " "		
Lime drying tins, complete, for holding paper up to 8½ by 6½ each	1 8	1 12
" " " paper up to 12 by 10, each	2 0	2 4
Brushes, for spreading, each	0 8	0 9
Softeners, each	1 6	1 10
Hydrochloric Acid, oz., 3 As.; per lb.	1 0	1 2
Sodium Oxalate " 4 " "	2 4	2 8

The Sensitizing Solution must not be exposed to light, but must be kept in the dark.

The paper may be coated by lamp light, or by any yellow light.

The above prices are advanced 10 per cent. since the 1st instant.

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This is emphatically the Lens for all kinds of out-door Photography.

Size of View or Landscape.	Size of Group or Portrait.	Diam. of Lenses.	Back Focus.	Equl. Focus.	Price of Rigid setting. Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.
15 by 12 in.	12 by 10 in.	2½ in.	18 in.	12½ in	245	275
12 by 10 "	10 by 8 "	2 "	15 "	10 "	200	225
10 by 8 "	8½ by 6½ "	1½ "	12½ "	13 "	150	168
8½ by 6½ "	6 by 5 "	1¼ "	10½ "	11 "	115	129
6 by 5 "	5 by 4 "	1¼ "	7½ "	8½ "	98	110
5 by 4 "	4½ by 3½ "	1 "	5½ "	6 "	78	88

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance postage extra.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

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2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
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WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

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HEALTH.

Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	0
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

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MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

TO-NIGHT, APRIL 5, at 9-15 p.m.
IN THE
TOWN HALL.

PART I.

1. Overture ...." Rosamunde" ......—.Schubert. By the ORCHESTRA.
2. Solo............." Der Neugierige "......Schubert. Miss W. DUXBURY.
3. Solo..............." There is a Green Hill," Gounod. MR. ANDERSEN-CLARKE.
4. Trio ...." The Flower Greeting," Curschmann. MRS. SQUIRE, MRS. MACBETH, MRS. OLIVER.
5. Solo.. MR. CHISHOLM.
6. Solo..............." My Heart ever Faithful" ....Bach. MISS N. TUDBALL. Violin Obligato.........................Mr. Freyvogel.
7. Part Song........" The Hunter's Farewell"..................Mendelssohn. Men's Voices. Accompanied on Horns.

PART. II.

1. Russian Suite.... Vorspiel ....Wüerst. String Orchestra with Violin Obligato.
2. Cantata ...." The Feast of Adonis .. Adolf Jensen. Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra, by the Society.

Seats can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats.......................................Rupees 3
Admittance.. " 2.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. PETERS and s. s. SAFARI will load shortly for Zanzibar and the East African Ports, up to Natal.
These steamers have first-rate Cabin accommodation with Bath-rooms, and the SAFARI comfortable quarters for deck passengers, between decks.

F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 5th April, 1892.

THE MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 31st December, 1891, at the rate of Rs 70 (Rupees Seventy) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY next, the 9th inst., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 29th March, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents, Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1 92.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a new BRICK CHIMNEY and subsidiary works for the Morarji Gokaldas Mill, Supari Bag Road, Parel. The Plan, Estimates, and form of Tender can be seen at our office.
Sealed Tenders to be sent to our office, not later than 1 p.m., of SATURDAY, the 9th instant.
The Agents, Messrs. Morarji Gokaldas and Co., do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GOSTLING AND MORRIS.
1, Dalal Street.

CHUBB'S WRITING BOXES, WITH OR WITHOUT LEATHER COVER,

Fitted with CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS. Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, and an extra Tray.
Size—15 by 10 by 5, at Rs. 50.
Do. 17 by 11 by 7, at Rs. 65.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 11th day of April, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the FIFTH and FINAL Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other vouchers as are held by them.—Dated, 1st Day of April, 1892.

(SD.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS
" N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1882, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF A SHAREHOLDER IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF HIS SHARE.

CAPITAL, Rs. 2,00,000.
(With power to increase.)
IN 2,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 100 EACH:
OF WHICH 1,000 SHARES ONLY ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Rs. 15 per Share to be paid on application: Rs. 25 on allotment, and the rest by calls as the Directors may, from time to time, require by giving a month's notice.

DIRECTORS:

JEEJEEBHOY PESTONJI MISTRI, Esquire, M.A., (Director, Oriental S. & W. Company)
MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., (Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji, Solicitors, High Court.)
SHAPOORJI NUSSERWANJI CHANDABHOY, Esquire, M. S. A. (Messrs. S. & M. N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c.)
RUTTONSHAW DADABHOY, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E. (Messrs. Sorabji Shapoorji & Co., Engineers, &c.)
JEHANGIR B. KARANI, Esquire, *ex officio*. (Book-seller and Publisher.)

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS, JEHANGIR B. KARANI & SONS.

BANKERS:
THE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the firm of Jehangir B. Karani, Book-sellers, Publishers, Printers, Type-founders, Stationers, General Merchants and Commission Agents.

It is well known that the firm of Jehangir B. Karani have, for many years past, carried on the above mentioned business in all its different branches with considerable success; and besides, being possessed of valuable stock-in-trade, copy-rights and plant, have important connexions and great influence. It is hoped that with the increasing field daily opening up for new business of the kind, on account of literary enterprise and development of education in India, the business with the numerous advantages it already possesses will increase considerably and bring greater profits when aided by the capital and resources of a Company than by the limited means and resources of a private firm.

Mr. Jehangir B. Karani, whose enterprise and reputation are well known in trade, is the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani, and he has agreed to serve the Company and devote his whole time and attention to the management, care, extension and development of the business.

The present proprietor agrees to hand over to the Company the whole of his property and stock-in-trade, consisting of books, printing-presses, types and materials, type-foundry, etc., and to assign to the Company his valuable copy-rights of many useful and important books, which are in constant demand, upon the following favourable terms:—

The plant and stock-in-trade of the said firm shall be valued, and the value certified by two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the said firm, and the other by the Directors of the Company, or in case of difference by an umpire to be appointed by the arbitrators, and the same shall be handed over to the Company at the value so ascertained. The copy-rights are to be valued at the prices originally paid which in most instances are very low.

Part of the consideration money will be paid in not less than 250 fully paid-up Shares of the Company; and it is estimated that by such arrangement a large sum of money will be left in the hands of the Company for the profitable working and extension of the business of the Company.

Mr. Jehangir B. Karani, the sole owner of the firm of Jehangir B. Karani and Sons, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, shall be the Agents of the Company under the name and style of "Jehangir B. Karani and Sons" for 30 years (if so long the said Company shall carry on business) or until they shall resign at a remuneration of 3 per cent. on sales effected by the Company and a sum which shall be equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of the net profits of the Company.

The following contracts shall be entered into, viz:—

1. A contract between Jehangir B. Karani and the Company, by which the said Jehangir B. Karani agrees to sell to the Company, the good-will, stock-in-trade, property and assets of the firm of Jehangir B. Karani, and by which he agrees that he will not carry on the business of Book-sellers, Publishers, Printers, Type-founders, Stationers, General Merchant and Commission Agents in India so long as the firm of Jehangir B. Karani and Sons continue to act as Agents.

2. A contract between the firm of Jehangir B. Karani and sons and the Company, whereby the said Jehangir B. Karani and Sons, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time being consist of, agree to serve the Company and the Company agree to employ the firm, as Agents of the Company, on the remuneration aforesaid.

Applications for Shares should be made upon the accompanying form and forwarded to the Agents of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained from Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani and Sons, Nos. 17 and 18, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and of the contracts abovementioned, may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani and Sons, at the address abovementioned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st April, 1892.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

S. S. " ASTON HALL,"

4th April, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th April, 1892.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. SEVENTEEN (17) Elephants of different sizes, and of both sexes (namely 8 males, 9 females), all young, in good condition and well-tamed, lately captured in Mysore, will be sold by Public Auction at Paulghat, on 15th April, 1892.
2. Fifty per cent. to be paid immediately after the sale is closed by purchasers, and the balance within two days from date of sale, failing which any unpaid for animal may be re-sold at the risk of the first purchasers.
3. One (1) per cent. discount will be allowed to those who pay in full on day of sale for their elephants.
4. Five (5) rupees per elephant per diem will be charged for keep of elephants after day of sale.

K. SHAMIENGAR,
Assist. Supdt. of Kheddahs, Mysore.
Mysore, 30th March, 1892.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1892, at 3 P.M., when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held on the 31st ult., will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution:—
1. "That the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Acts, 1882 and 1887.
2. That Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater be appointed Liquidator of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company and distributing its assets, on a remuneration of 2 per cent. on the total assets of the Company and he be authorised to charge the expenses of the liquidation.
3. That the Liquidator be empowered to do all acts authorised and exercise all the powers given to a Liquidator by Sections 177, 201, 202 and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 4th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' POWERS ACT, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HENRIETTA VARY WATT, late of Horton Hall, near Leek, in the County of Stafford, widow, European, deceased (who died at Aix les Bains, in France, on or about the 30th day of May, 1890, and Letters of Administration with a copy of her Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN, of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Candy, the Executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf, at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Henry Fowler Watt and Edward Townshend Candy as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY and BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII, of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and mortgagees' POWERS ACT 1866", Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE LODWICK WARDEN, late of Pembroke Lodge, No. 3, Leam Terrace, East Leamington, in the County of Warwick, a Major-General on the retired list of the Bombay Staff Corps, European, deceased (who died at Leamington, Spa, in the County of Warwick aforesaid, on or about the 25th day of May, 1891, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 29th day of March, 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, one of the constituted Attorneys of the Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow, the Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for such Administrator, on his behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of May, 1892; as after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Rev. Alexander Lee Onslow as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 4th day of April, 1892.

CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solici

BUT, WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.

☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs.	225
Do. do. Piano	"	290
Do. do. Piano	"	375
Square Piano Ebonized	"	375
Do. Rosewood	"	425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	"	350
Do. Ebonized	"	450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	"	800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re.	1	4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs.	2	0

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

THERE will be an Election:
In JUNE, to TWELVE EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys, who on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.
In OCTOBER, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS, including Four Classical Scholarships of the value (upon conditions) of £80, for boys, who on June 1, were between the ages of 12 and 14.
For particulars, apply to the BURSAR, Wellington College, Berks.

BATHS.

Bath Tubs with Lock and Key.	Bath Brushes.
Baby's Baths.	Bath Gloves.
Hip Baths.	Turkish Gloves.
Sponge Baths.	Bath Sponges.
Foot Baths.	Sponge Baskets.
Children's Baths.	Sponge Bags.
Seitz Baths.	Soaps of all kind.
	Water Cans.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

STEEL BOILERS

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of
"SAMUEL BROOKS,"
will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of
"BROOKS AND DOXEY."
Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as officiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOOREE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1892, for the SUPPLY of about 160 tons of COCOANUT COCHIN OIL for the Broad Gauge Section of this Railway, according to approved sample, for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Supplies to commence immediately after contract is signed.
2. Form of Tender and conditions of contract on which tenders will be received, may be obtained from the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Cocoanut Oil" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each tender, on acceptance of which, a further deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th March, 1892.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.
Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.
The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.

Thus:—Securities and Assets	Rs. 35,84,182	5	11
Liabilities only	Rs. 17,02,149	1	8
Balance in favour of Debentures	Rs. 18,82,033	4	3

A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.
Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.
Apply to
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE.
MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY,
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.
March 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.
Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

THE KALKA CARTING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

MANAGERS:—
BALL, HOBSON & CO., AND R. NORTON & CO.

THE abovementioned FIRMS having each had much experience in the clearing and forwarding of consignments, have, on the extension of the Railway to Kalka, amalgamated this branch of their business, and taken a House at Kalka next door to the Post Office, for the carrying on of same.
Consignors and consignees alike may rest assured that their interest will be carefully protected.
The Agency will afford a direct and safe Medium between the Railway at Kalka and Simla, Kasauli, Dugshai, Subathoo, Sanawar, and Jutogh.
Manager's Offices at Kalka, Umballa, and Kasauli.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 59 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 31-8-0 " "

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED,
MESSRS. JULES MUMM & Co.'s
(BEST QUALITY)
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs.	56	0
Per two Dozen Pints	"	61	0

DRY.

Per Dozen Quarts	Rs.	39	0
Per two Dozen Pints	"	43	0

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
HEMSHOM'S BUILDINGS,
CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD.
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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

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Chief Agents for Bombay.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50 or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—
1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.
THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents.
93, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.
The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.
(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.
(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Exhibition of new Electric Fire Alarm, Empress Mill, 5 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rowter, s. s. Robert Harrowing, and s. s. Ismalia entered the dock on Sunday.

FAIR.—The annual Ramnavmi Fair of Mr. Chabbildass Lallubhoy's temple, at Jugjeewan Keeka Street, will be held to-day.

A HINDU HOLIDAY.—Owing to the Hindu holiday of Ramnavmi, the Girgaum as well as the Small Causes Court will be closed to-day.

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—*Indian Engineering* of Saturday last contains a wood-cut engraving of the Surat High School, with descriptive letter-press.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. of St. George, and s. s. Bormida entered and the s. s. Gairloch left the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Aston Hall entered it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 5th April, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36, *viz.*, 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1892, aggregated to 3,651 ; daily average, 117 ; total of new admissions, 1,240 ; and number of children vaccinated, 985.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—" Our Ants," by Robt. C. Wroughton ; " Protective Resemblances," by W. E. Hart ; " the Bulbuls of N. Cachar" (Part I), by E. C. S. Baker ; and " The Poisonous Plants of Bombay," by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at six o'clock, this evening:—

Quadrille ....Orphée Aux Enfers..........Strauss.
Overture ....La Fille Du Regiment ......Donizetti.
Gavotte ......Charming..................Boggetti.
Valse ....The Maid of the Mill........Liddell.
Fantasia ....Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ....Kuhner.
Polka ....Come Along ....A. H. Behrend.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—A large and representative gathering of all classes of the community of Bhiwandi assembled last week in the hall of Mr. Appasaheb Mekal, to present an address to Mr. Madhavrao Raghoji Rokade, who was lately made a Justice of the Peace. Rao Sahib Gokuldass Vithaldass Sarraya, B.A., LL.B., second class sub-judge presided. An address was read by Mr. Balvantrao Dharmraj, amidst cheers, for which Mr. Rokade, in replying, expressed his heartfelt thanks.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.—Imam Mahomed *alias* Mahomed Khutal was yesterday placed before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Nolan, on a charge of receiving and disposing of stolen property, in the shape of a piece of gold chain. The prisoner was arrested in endeavouring to compel a Marwaree to purchase it after receiving it from another party who had come possessed of it by theft. Eight previous convictions were produced which prisoner did not admit. The Magistrate sentenced him to hard labour for six months.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY.—The book-seller's firm of Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani has been transformed into a joint stock company with a capital of two lakhs of rupees in 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 1,000 shares only are offered to the public. The first directors of the concern are Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, Merwanjee Kaikhosroo, of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, Solicitors, Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Architect, and Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., Engineers. Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani and Sons are to be the secretaries, treasurers, and agents.

POCKET-PICKING AT NULL BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Cassum Abdoolla, a Mahomedan of questionable character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to steal a purse from the pocket of Moti Bhaichund, a blacksmith. On Sunday the complainant was making some purchases at a shop in Null Bazaar, when the accused tried to pick the purse from the complainant's pocket, but he was detected by a Parsee, who handed him over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PROPOSED " STANDARD" OFFICE BUILDING IN CALCUTTA.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting various designs, prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., for the proposed " Standard" Life Office building in Calcutta, and if that selected be carried out, it will be both a novel and an ornamental acquisition to the architecture of Dalhousie Square. The Government have, we understand, met the proposal handsomely by concessions that make the Municipal obstruction to the scheme all the more conspicuous. When this retarding factor is overcome, Calcutta will find one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the provident institutions of the United Kingdom, suitably accommodated in its midst—in a building that will further sustain its reputation as the City of Palaces ! —*Indian Engineering.*

NO HONOUR AMONGST THIEVES.—Quarrels amongst thieves over distribution of spoil frequently terminate in the victim of unfair division divulging his offence to the police and an instance of this port was heard before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday. In prosecuting enquiries upon information furnished by one, Narotum Amerjee, regarding the loss or probable theft of one hundred and thirty-two pearls, a policeman overheard an argument between Luxumon Dhondoo, a Hindoo, and another townsman regarding the ornaments, in which the former promised his companion a portion of them. But instead of parting with the genuine ones he gave the latter a string of inferior quality, which led to the arrest of Luxumon and the identity of the missing pearls, which were redeemed from a Marwaree. The prisoner, Luxumon, was charged yesterday by Inspector Nolan with the offence of theft of the property and convicted and sentenced to undergo hard labour for a month.

A DEAF AND DUMB PICK-POCKET.—Considerable interest was occasioned at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, by the prosecution of a deaf-mute, named Abdoolkarim, on a charge of theft of Rs. 2-6-6. The prisoner was charged on remand as some difficulty was experienced by Inspector Biscoe, the prosecuting officer, on the date of his arrest in obtaining his name and eliciting his defence. The first obstacle was, however, readily surmounted through some of the accused's friends, who were acquainted with the parents, but were now dead, furnishing his name. Mr. Walsh, formerly of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was summoned, and through his assistance in the method by which he achieved some remarkable result in that institution, the prisoner was made to understand that he had been accused of stealing the money from the pocket of Namdeo Dharmaji, a bill collector in Messrs. Fischer & Company, and afterwards arrested with it in his pocket. The accused, who denied the charge, was convicted of the offence, and made to understand that his punishment was to undergo hard labour for fifteen days.

JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND COMPANY.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that this company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, carrying on, and extending the business of the firm of Jehangir B. Karani, Book-sellers, Publishers, Printers, Type-founders, Stationers, General Merchants and Commission Agents. It is well known that the firm of Jehangir B. Karani have for many years past carried on the above mentioned business in all its different branches with considerable success ; and, besides being possessed of valuable stock-in-trade, copy-rights and plant have important connexions and great influence. It is hoped that with the increasing field daily opening up for new business of the kind, on account of literary enterprise and development of education in India, the business with the numerous advantages it already possesses will increase considerably, and bring greater profits when aided by the capital and resources of a company than by the limited means and resources of a private firm. Mr. Jehangir B. Karani, whose enterprise and reputation are well known in trade, is the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Jehangir B. Karani, and he has agreed to serve the company and devote his whole time and attention to the management, care, extension and developement of the business.

CAPTAIN MAGUIRE IN EAST AFRICA.

GALLANTRY OF INDIAN SEPOYS.

SOME particulars which we are able to supply of the fighting which the late Captain Maguire and his handful of Indian sepoys went through in Eastern Africa, will still have an interest for the public here. The account is mainly remarkable as showing what a few men, gallantly led, can accomplish even when outnumbered by fifty to one.

Here for instance is Captain Maguire's account of his expedition on Lake Nyassa against Makanjira's town :—

28th October.—Made preparations to proceed against Makanjira. Placed the 7-pr. on the stern deck of the *Domira*, arranging with ropes for the recoil. The *Domira* took in tow one of the Lakes Company's barges, which carries some 35 men besides its crew. The *Domira* has a boat that carries six or seven besides its crew. The detachment consisted of 48 rank and file, 9 Zanzibari Police, and 10 Makua porters. Sailed at 2 p. m., but owing to a breakdown of the engines had to put in to Tshindamba's for the night.

29th October.—Sailed at 6 a. m. and arrived off Makanjira's at 4-30 p. m. Makanjira's town has a population of over 6,000. It extended for over a mile along the shore of the bay facing north-west. A sandy bank of from seventy to one hundred yards extended between the town and the lake, except on the east, where the shore was covered with reeds. The town contained the largest and best houses we have met with in this part of Africa. This is owing to the large number of slave-traders and foreigners connected with the trade settled there, as Makanjira's dhows give him the monopoly of the transport of slaves across the southern part of Nyassa.

On the arrival of the steamer large crowds of armed natives congregated on the shore and commenced dancing war-dances and firing at the *Domira*. I had great difficulty in effecting good practice with the 7-pr. from the ship. We were a good way out, and the steamer turned towards the coast very slowly, and then swung round very quickly ; however, I succeeded in putting a few common shell into the town, and then set it on fire with incendiary shells in four different places. Mr. Johnston, with 20 rank and file and 9 Zanzibaris and 5 Makuas, went in a barge to effect a landing on the west side of the town, while I continued bombarding the east. When it became too dark to serve the gun, I followed Mr. Johnston in the *Domira's* boat with six men. I found that the men had succeeded in burning part of the town under a heavy fire, but that they had been obliged to withdraw to the barge. The sepoys told me that they had seen two guns in the town, so I ordered them to disembark again. At this time we were fired on from all directions. A Makua in the barge near Mr. Johnston was severely wounded in the neck. As soon as we landed I divided my force into three, sending one detachment to cover each flank, and directing the centre to march straight for the guns. At first I accompanied the left flank detachment as the enemy appeared to be in greatest force opposite it ; but subsequently I went to the centre party. We took the guns from under a sort of flagstaff in the town on which, however, there was no flag. When returning from the town we found a new slave-dhow on the stock ready to launch. I had not sufficient force to launch her, so I had combustibles collected and set her on fire. I then sent the men, who had accompanied Mr. Johnston (with one exception, my orderly), back to the barge and began looking for the boat that had brought me : when I chanced to look at the dhow and saw that it was no longer burning. I took the men who had remained with me and returned to set it on fire again. This we succeeded in doing, though the enemy attacked us ; while doing it one of them was shot within fourteen yards of the dhow. When the dhow was thoroughly alight I withdrew my men and went on board the barge, as the boat had been sent back to the ship with the wounded Makua. This closed the operations for the night.

FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

30th October.—In the morning it was apparent that little real damage had been done to the town on the previous day. I determined to continue bombarding the town while the Zanzibaris, protected by a party of sepoys, landed and continued burning the town. I told Naik Badawa Singh, who commanded the party (2 naiks and 16 privates), not to land if the enemy were present in force. The party was allowed to land, and the Zanzibaris had commenced firing some of the houses on the outskirts of the town, when an attack was made on the left front of the force by a strong body of the enemy supported by a gun. The Zanzibaris retired to the barge ; the soldiers were obliged to retire in a north-west direction towards a sandbank which runs into the Lake, south and west of the town. As soon as I saw the unfavourable turn things had taken, I embarked in the steamer's boat with five men and some ammunition—under the circumstances, the only reinforcements at our disposal. When I came alongside the barge (which had been moved to the rear of the sepoys), I found that Badawa Singh had just been brought there severely wounded. I did not stop at the barge, as it seemed a very nice question whether I should reach the shore in time to prevent the small force there from being routed. On nearing the shore I found that my men were drawn up behind a sandbank on the very edge of the Lake, while the enemy, emboldened by success, was pressing onward in great force. I landed, issued ammunition to the men, and as I found them too close together I made them extend to the right. I then proceeded to the front to see whether the direction of my line was right. There were two lare sandpits immediately in front of me full of Yaos ; behind these was a large brake of reeds also full of the enemy, who kept up a constant fire, in which the report of several rifles could be distinguished. As soon as I saw that my direction was right, I ordered my men to advance. They advanced, fired a volley, and rushed forward with a cheer. The Yaos in the sand-pits broke and fled in disorder, throwing those in rear of them in the reeds into confusion. They retired along the Lake shore exposing a flank to fire from the *Domira*, which was run close into shore for the purpose. We were fired on from the first houses we came to in the town : when we had cleared them we were no longer molested by the enemy. We then proceeded due south, burning every house for a little over a mile, till we came to a river which forms the southern boundary of the town. Near it was a second dhow which we burned. We were here reinforced by the rest of the men who had waded ashore from the *Domira*. I then returned to the starting-point, when I met Mr. Johnston and the Zanzibaris who had destroyed many of the houses in the centre of the town. I told off a non-commissioned officer and 9 men to assist the Zanzibaris in lighting the town, and formed my men in line to advance from west to east, covering the demolition. A strong south wind was blowing which favoured incendiary operations. The head of the burning town became so intense that we had to leave it and take refuge in the reeds covering its eastern front. There we found a secluded creek in which was a large dhow, which we stuffed with combustibles and burned.

Makanjira's town was completely destroyed, two guns were taken, and three slave-dhows were burned.

Our losses were : one Naik (Badawa Singh, 23rd Pioneers) one private (Hakin Singh, 32nd Pioneers) and one follower severely wounded.

On November 2nd, Captain Maguire and his interpreter were treacherously fired upon when visiting a village, but by the free use of his revolver the gallant officer saved his own and his companion's life. The operations ended in the subjection of the territory on the banks of the Upper Shire and the shores of the southern part of Nyassa within British influence. A fort named " Fort Johnston " was established on the Shire within three miles of the lake and accessible at all seasons.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Scarcely had this expedition come to an end than Captain Maguire was ordered to advance against a Chief named Kawinga, the head of a confederacy of Yao Chiefs, occupying the country west and northwest of Lake Shirwa. This confederacy has at its command 1,000 men armed with guns. Kawinga's chief town lies on the northern slope of the Chikala mountains and commands the slave-caravan route to Quilimane. The Yaos have an interest in nearly all these caravans and consequently are always well supplied with ammunition. Kawinga was accused by some of the local missionaries of having collected a thousand slaves to be sent to the coast, though he was bound by treaty to refrain from slave-trading. Mr. Johnston, the Governor of British Central Africa, instructed Captain Maguire to proceed to Chikala, and inquire into the matter, inflicting a fine if necessary, and at the same time making the Yao confederacy understand that they must accept the same terms as regarded his territory as had been imposed on the neighbouring Chiefs. The expedition started accordingly, consisting of 30 Indian sepoys, a non-commissioned officer of Royal Engineers and 14, Zanzibaris. Mr. Buchanan, the Collector of the Zomba District, accompanied it as Political Officer.

Captain Maguire on entering the Yao territory sent messengers to Kawinga stating that he must come in, and that no hostilities would be entered upon unless the expedition was first attacked. The Chief in reply despatched some of his headmen, who admitted that the confederacy had had an interest in a slave-caravan which had gone to Quilimane a month or so before. The British officers accordingly named the fine that would have to be paid for the breach of treaty and the new conditions to be imposed. Kawinga sent half the amount of the fine and promised to visit the camp and ratify the new treaty. He was, however, only seeking to gain time to muster his men, and failed to keep his promise. Captain Maguire accordingly moved towards the Chikala mountains, and was at once met by several hundred armed men, who indulged in their usual war dances preparatory to attack. They were called to order, but began closing upon the little coloumn. A sharp fight followed, in which the Yaos were driven off, but as the baggage carriers had stampeded pursuit was impossible. The carriers were rallied by Mr. Buchanan, and it was then found that the enemy had gathered on a steep ridge, covered with rocks and most difficult of ascent. Long range volleys were fired, but these had no effect, and detached parties of Yaos crept down the hill side, and tried to come to close quarters. Captain Maguire,therefore,made up his mind to attack, rightly arguing that if the ridge were not taken the natives would believe the soldiers dare not advance against such positions. He had only seventeen sepoys and the fourteen Zanzibaris with him, the remainder having to guard the baggage, then on its way back to camp. With this small force the ridge was stormed, the sepoys skirmishing coolly up the slope, though the Zanzibaris would only follow their non-commissioned officer in Indian file. The Yaos waited until the men were within twenty yards of them, and then turned and fled. They had kept up a hot but luckily ill-directed fire. Captain Maguire was hit by bullet which burrowed under the collar-bone, inflicting a flesh wound ; three of his sepoys were wounded, while several rifles were hit by bullets. It was a daring piece of work, and upon a successful issue the safety of the whole party depended. " On our advance," wrote Captain Maguire, " we were subjected to the heaviest fire that has yet been brought to bear upon us : for the first time our fire was rendered inaudible by the muzzle-loaders." Owing to the timidity of the carriers nothing further could be done, and the expedition had to return to Zomba. A few days later Kawinga sued for peace, while his principal sub-Chief made his submission separately.

CAPTAIN MAGUIRE'S LAST FIGHT.

In December Captain Maguire having completed the defences of Fort Johnston proceeded in the Domira to Kisungula where he had heard two slave dhows were said to be lying. He reached the place on the 15th and here is the full story of what occurred :—

Although there was a heavy sea and a high wind, and the place was beset with shoals of sand and reefs of rock, Captain Maguire would not be dissuaded from his enterprise ; he declared he could rapidly disable or destroy the dhows and return to the ship in sufficient time for her to move off to a better anchorage. Accordingly he landed in a barge with thirty sepoys (from the 32nd and 23rd Pioneers and the 2nd Hyderabad Lancers) and four Zanzibaris—or, to be more accurate, he did not land, but left the barge aground on a sandbank and waded several hundred yards up to where the dhows were lying in shallow water. He completely burnt one dhow and had rendered the second useless and unseaworthy, and had all this time been subjected to a hot fire from Makanjira's men. He managed, however, to keep them at bay, until suddenly reinforcements arrived on the enemy's side which brought their numbers up to over two thousand (as far as we can learn). Then finding that his men's ammunition was giving out, and that the dhows were destroyed, he gave the men orders to retreat to the barge. Unhappily by this time the violent wind and heavy surf had drawn the barge off the sandbank, and had dashed it with such violence against the rocks that it was literally smashed to pieces. When Maguire saw this he shouted to the steamer to let down the dinghy and send it ashore. The Captain of the steamer did so, and with great difficulty conveyed all the sepoys on board, except three who were shot dead. Maguire having seen all his men safely off started himself for the boat ; but before he could reach it, it was swamped by the waves and sunk. He then struck out for the steamer, got within ten yards of it, and just as he was stretching out his hand to seize a rope thrown to him, a bullet struck either the back of his head or of his neck and he sunk dead. The Chief Engineer of the steamer and eight sepoys were all wounded in attempting to reach the body ; for a perfect hail of bullets was being directed at the steamer by Makanjira's men.

And now another disaster claimed the attention of those on board. The Captain of the steamer, in order to come as close to the scene as possible, had lifted his anchor and was drifting on to a sandbank close to the shore. He therefore attempted to steam off, but could not do so, because the rope thrown to Captain Maguire had got entangled in the blades of the propeller. Before he could rectify this, the steamer was blown ashore.

For seven dreadful days they were in this predicament ; the steamer stranded within fifty yards of Makanjira's stronghold, exposed night and day to an incessant fire from the enemy's guns and rifles. After Maguire's death there were four white men on board—Captain Killer, Chief Engineer, MacEwan,2nd Engineer Urquhart and Dr. Sorabji Rustomji Boyce, the Parsi Surgeon to the Indian Contigent ; and they were all more or less wounded. Heroic efforts were made to get the steamer off, and the 27 surviving sepoys behaved splendidly, working in the water with the Nyassa boys to get the steamer's position shifted, building a protective bulwark round the side exposed to the enemy, firing at intervals a 7-pr. cannon (the only thing which saved the ship from being rushed), and keeping up the white men's courage and confidence by their cheery vigour. On the fifth day, however, the situation became so terrible, with the added menace of famine, that when the enemy hoisted a flag of truce, the defenders of the steamer gladly consented to two envoys coming on board. Makanjira's messengers offered to get the steamer off if sixty pieces of cloth were paid. This was done, but they then further stipulated that two of the white men must go on shore and draw up a treaty of peace.

TREACHERY OF THE ENEMY.

After some deliberation the Parsi doctor and the Chief Engineer consented to go, though the sepoys strongly dissuaded them. One inducement, however, to land lay in the possibility of recovering the bodies of Maguire and the three sepoys, which had been washed up on the beach. Dr. Boyce and Mr. MacEwan accordingly went one shore, accompanied by Kifayat Khan (2nd Hyderabad Lancers, Captain Maguire's orderly), four Zanzibaris and two native boat boys. Kifayat Khan fortunately lingered on the beach to look at the bodies and was attempting to get them removed, when he heard shots and was told the white men had been killed. He just managed to reach the steamer himself in time to be saved. One boat boy also escaped, and related how the doctor and engineer had been shot and stabbed and killed together with the Zanzibaris.

After this awful catastrophe the two remaining white men and the Indians worked with frantic energy at getting the steamer off, and at last on the evening of the seventh day (the 21st December) their efforts were rewarded with success and the Domira floated into deep water. While steam was being got up, the 7-pr. gun was prepared ready with an incendiary shell, and just as Makanjira' men were assembling, to yell and dance in the village behind the rocks the shell was cleverly landed in their midst by a sepoy gunner , scattering the crowd with yells of agony and setting fire to the town. The Domira reached Fort Johnston on the 22nd Decem[illegible]

THE HEROISM [illegible]S.

Mr. Johnston states [illegible] of the Indian sepoys during the pe[illegible]ollowing Capt. Maguire's death al[illegible] political and military reverse. [illegible]we should have lost the , Fort J[illegible] our guns and ammunition, a[illegible]rotected Europeans." The l[illegible]ad lost their European com[illegible], and though the captain and[illegible] were disabled by wounds, sto[illegible]ort Johnston. There was no E[illegible]but they saved all the buildin[illegible]utations from injury, By the[illegible] not one of the enemy got with[illegible]e fort. Well may Mr. Johnst[illegible] terms of the Indian sepoys.

" I am convin[illegible]or of British Central Africa, [illegible]diers like the Indian sepoy fo[illegible]lly the Sikhs, They stand the c[illegible]endidly brave they are cheerfu[illegible]tives. I have not one single f[illegible]0 men whom Maguire brough[illegible]ve given me absolute satisfact[illegible]nd Pioneers, and the Hydera[illegible] which the force was recruit[illegible]of the doings of their comrade[illegible].

ADVICE TO M[illegible]ken in your rest by a sick chi[illegible] of cutting teeth ? Go at o[illegible]t a bottle of MRS. WINSLO[illegible] will relieve the poor suffe[illegible] perfectly harmless and pl[illegible]es natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DISPUTED CLAIM TO PROPERTY.

SHIVAJEE DHURMAJEE VS. LIMBABAI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, who, in March, 1891, passed judgment in favour of the plaintiff, ordering the defendants to deliver up to him quiet and peaceable possession of a house, situated at Camatipura, and pay him rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per month for the use and occupation of the premises from 15th April, 1890, until possession was given to the plaintiff. The first defendant appealed in " forma pauperis" from the decision. Mr. J. J. Guzdar and Mr. J. E. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the appellant and first defendant ; while Mr. Jardine and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff brought the suit as administrator of the estate and effects of Elloobai, deceased, a widowed sister, who died on the 1st December, 1889, intestate ; and the plaintiff as her only next kin had obtained letters of administration from this court in December, 1890. Among the property left by the deceased was the house in Camatipoora, the subject-matter of the suit, which had been held by her in her own right as a gift from her father since 1861. The first defendent, the widow of a deceased brother of the plaintiff ; the second defendant, the daughter of the first defendant, and the third, the husband of the second, put up a counter-claim to the effect that the house was the first defendant's own property, and that she had been in receipt of the rents thereof for over twenty years. Mr. Justice Telang held that the house originally belonged to Elloobai, and " prima facie " her administrator, the plaintiff, was entitled to it unless the defendants could establish a right inconsistent with his claim. His lordship upon the evidence gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs against the first defendant only.

The plaintiff objected to the decree on the ground that the learned judge was wrong in holding that the second and third defundants were not liable for the costs of the suit, and in making no order against them for costs.

The Appeal Court, after hearing the appellant's counsel, and without calling upon the respondent, rejected the appeal.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

THE forged document in connection with which Second-Lieutenant Gay is being tried, is a cheque for £5, drawn by him and endorsed by Second-Lieutenant Henderson of the same regiment, which the prosecution assert that the accused altered from £5 to £50, and cashed at the local branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla. The witnesses for the prosecution are chiefly bank officials and officers of the prisoner's regiment. The offence is said to have been committed last October, and it was not detected till December, since which time the prisoner has been under arrest. Since his arrival in Umballa, ten days ago, he has been quartered in a house by the district officer, with a guard over his door day and night. The Court is composed of Colonel Trotter, Sutherland Highlanders, President, two Majors, four Captains, and two Lieutenants, all from the Umballa garrison, The Court sits in the 13th Hussars' Mess.

The Court opened at ten o'clock, and the day's proceedings were taken up with the examination of bank officials. The alleged forged cheque was produced, and showed evident signs of manipulation by some one the five having been changed into fifty both in words and figures. Several of the bank witnesses swore to Mr. Gay's signature on the cheque, but they declared their inability to identify him as the person who presented it at the Bank and obtained the money for it. The voucher or receipt, however, for Rs. 690 odd, was declared by all of them to be in the handwriting of Lieutenant Gay, and the Agent deposed that this voucher was signed in his presence by the person who obtained payment for the cheque. The endorsement on the cheque was deposed to be in the handwriting of Second-Lieutenant Hume Henderson, 7th Dragoon Guards.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head " Wind " gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·810	Calm.	2	105·0	76·6	31	..	1·55	—1·27
Agra	29·874	S W	4	108.5	77·0	40	..	0·82	—0·22
Cawnpore..	29·877	W S W	3	105·0	69·6	41	..	1·22	..
Allahabad...	29·853	W	3	106·4	72·3	31	..	1·46	—0·31
Jhansi	29·857	W	3	109·0	78·7	25	..	1·39	—0·02
Jacobabad..	29·832	Calm.	..	107·4	67·3	32	..	0·10	—0·58
Karachi.....	29·935	W S W	13	94·0	72·8	72	..	0·38	—0·63
Ajmere	29·928	S W	10	104·8	83·5	38	..	1·19	+0·39
Deesa	29·968	W S W	11	109·9	78·2	24	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·979	N W	9	106·4	70·8	61	..	..	—0·50
Veraval.....	29·941	N	11	100·6	71·8	36	..	...	..
Neemuch ..	29·902	N W	9	105·4	79·6	16	..	0·21	—0·42
Indore......	29·895	N N E	3	105·1	69·1	17	..	0·87	—0·13
Saugor	29·902	Calm.	3	105·4	73·7	21	..	0·75	—1·87
Jubulpore..	29·921	Calm.	2	104·5	67·1	30	..	1·95	—0·54
Hoshangabad	29·910	Calm.	4	107.5	74·1	24	..	0·49	—1·29
Khandwa..	29·918	N	3	108·7	77·8	19	..	0·34	—1·03
Raipur	29·886	N E	4	106·7	77·5	17	..	0·33	—1·76
Nagpur	29·882	N N E	5	107·9	72·9	17	..	0·57	—1·98
Amraoti.....	29·885	E N E	6	109·3	76·3	5	..	0·33	—1·90
Akola.......	29·919	N W	3	110·1	71·2	20	..	0·27	—2·69
Surat	29·959	S W	L	104·2	76·0	87	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon..	29·911	N W	7	107·3	73·6	61	..	..	—1·54
Bombay ..	29·976	S E	9	89·6	80·1	79	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona......	29·952	W N W	9	107·1	76·3	59	..	0·68	—1·15
Sholapur ..	29·923	N W	7	109·7	81·4	34	..	..	—1·95
Ratnagiri...	29·970	S W	6	90·9	81·8	72	..	0·01	—0·93
Belgaum ..	29·967	Calm.	..	95·9	68·8	77	..	1·71	—0·92
Goa	29·992	S W	5	91·1	80·4	73	..	..	..
Karwar	29·974	S W	3	90·3	78·7	75	..	0·54	—2·61
Mangalore..	29·995	Calm.	2	92·3	79·9	79	..	2·01	—1·68
Calicut	29·980	N N W	11	90·3	80·5	71	..	5·05	—2·93
Cochin	29·983	N N E	M	91·2	77·6	79	..	13·60	+1·00
Bangalore..	30·020	W	4	98·2	71·7	82	..	0·89	—4·36
Secunderabad	29·926	E N E	5	105·3	76·2	52	..	..	—2·54
Masuliptm..	29·966	S S E	2	93·7	78·0	84	..	0·55	—8·12
Bellary	29·941	Calm.	4	106·0	80·8	51	..	0·76	—2·00
Cuddapah..	29·934	S S W	..	108·3	83·9	52	..	0·53	—6·54
Madras	29·957	S S W	13	87·2	80·1	72	..	..	..
Coimbatore.	29·987	S	4	99·7	75·8	85	..	2·44	—1·21
Trichinopoly	29·982	S S E	6	103·6	79·3	65	..	4·94	—6·86
Negapatam.	29·955	S	6	102·1	79·8	68	..	33·98	+0·62
Colombo	30·012	S S W	..	90·0	77·0	68	..	40·30	+8·97

In column " Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small. There has been a slight fall in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and a slight rise in other districts. High readings continue to be recorded along the West Coast and in the south of the Peninsula and the barometer remains lowest in the Indus Valley and relatively low in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderately steep over Sind and Rajputana, while the readings are nearly uniform in the Bombay, and Madras Presidencies. Except for a small deficiency at Jacobabad, the barometer remains above its normal height everywhere. Light north-easterly winds are blowing in Central India and the Central Provinces, while in most other places north-westerly to south-westerly winds of light to moderate strength generally prevail. The wind velocity at 8 a.m. this morning was 16 miles an hour at Karachi, 12 at Malegaon and Calicut and 10 at Ajmere, Rajkot and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average of the season in the Punjab North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. The highest maximum was 110° at Deesa and Akola. The night temperature is as much as 18° in excess of the average in Rajputana, 12° at Neemuch, 10° at Deesa and ° at Sholapur, the variations in other places being moderate. The lowest temperature registered last night was 67° at Jubulpore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Surat but has decreased in most other places. The skies are overcast at Jacobabad and partially clouded at Delhi, Veraval and several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. No rain has fallen anywhere, but a thunderstorm is reported from Belgaum. The weather remains cloudy in the Indus Valley and in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The barometric gradients are moderately steep over Sind and Rajputana, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow there and also along the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussowah, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Aisla Craig, 2,188 tons, Captain J White, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Barry (5th March), with a cargo of 4 086 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts Craig & Co.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C MacFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Highlander, 1,594 tons, Captain J Milburn, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Botoum (19th March), with a cargo of 84,147 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE s s Michigam, 1,938 tons, Captain W D Cameron, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr and Mrs Edey and two children, Captain and Mrs Gray and child, Mr and Mrs Aloe, Mr W H Bell and Mrs Nicolais.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O. Co's s s Robilla, 2,174 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Adelaide—Master Taylor. From Melbourne—Lady Mabel FitzGerald and Lady Nesta FitzGerald. From Hongkong—Mr J Tantra. From Colombo—Rev H and Mrs Powell, Mr T A Wylie, Mrs Povah and child, Mrs Wibmer and child, Mr M Mistri, Mr Pack, Mr Baucant, Revd J H Mackay and Mr R M Gurmy. From different ports—16 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cleveland ..	1461	Jacob	B	K Nixon & Co
,, Rowter	1510	Hoiman	D	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Blackheath..	1674	Hall	F	K Nixon & Co
,, Guayacan ..	897	Steele	G	H S M Pinta
,, Ashdown ..	1185	Blyth.........	H J	T Morrison & Co
,, River Indus.	2255	Scott	L	T Morrison & Co
,, St. Oswald ..	1781	Atree	M	K Nixon & Co
,, Masonic	1559	Dixon	M	C Edulji & Co
,, LaSeyne	1151	Blanc	O	M Maritimes
,, R. Harrowing	1695	Hugheson ..	O	K Nixon & Co
,, Tresillian....	1569	Morton......	P	B Craig
,, Michigan ..	1938	Cameron	Q	B Craig & Co
,, Trividdian ..	1682	..Stevens....	Off side..	C Edulji
,, Ismailia		......		30 tons crane.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera ....Nacoda......Shepherd & Co.
,, Krishna ....do. do.
,, Subarmati ......do. do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia....	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham &Co
,, Carthage....	2153	De Horne ..	4	P & O S N Co
,, Thibet	1665	Wibmer	4	P & O Co
,, Bormida	1499	Susina		F Bozzoni
,, Surat.......	1664	Sleeman	6	P & O Co
,, M. Teresa ..	..	......	7	J Janni
,, Kt. of St. George....	2099	Bevis........	8	K Nixon & Co
,, Lycia	2116	Fletcher	9	K Nixon & Co.
,, Singapore ..	2431	Paroili	10	F Bozzoni
,, Idar	2395	Hughes	13	E Bates and Co.
,, Buckingham	1876	Scorgie......	15	W & A Graham&Co
,, Algoma	1922	De Peris	16	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Oriental (s)	Grier	Mussowa, March 25.
	Aston Hall (s)	McFee	Liverpool, March 5.
	Marie (schr)	Nacoda	Maldave, March 3.
	Wildcroft (s).......	....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Michigan (s)	Cameron	Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
,, Ismailia, for Dunkirk, Havre and Hull.
,, Buckingham, for Dunkirk.
,, Robert Harrowing, for Trapani and Genoa.
,, Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
,, Bormida, for China, &c.
,, Baghdad, for Coast and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

March.
23 Purulia s........Gillett.......Bombay.
24 City of Perth s ..Kinloch.......Liverpool via Bombay.
25 Mary Beyts s ..Bice...........London via Bombay.
Locksley Hall s .Collin.........Liverpool.
26 Pachumba s ......Russell........Bombay via Cutch Coast.
28 Treglisson s .....Blackie ....Port Said.
29 Kapurthala s ....Rothwell ....Bombay via Cutch Coast
Assyria s ......Nailor.........Persian Gulf.
La Seyne s ....Blanc ....Aden.

DEPARTURES.

March.
21 Rozario s ....Brown........Hull.
23 Karagola s.......Tice ....Bombay via Cutch Coast
Nithsdale s .....Laurenson.....Persian Gulf.
24 Endeavour s ...King...........Dunkirk.
Simla s ....Robertson.....Bombay.
Purulia s........Gillett ....Persian Gulf.
25 City of Perth s.Kinloch ....Bombay and Liverpool.
26 Wistow Hall s.Kelly...........Antwerp.
Pachumba s ....Russell.........Bombay via Cutch Coast.
28 Mary Beyts s . Bice ....London and Antwerp.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir Charles Forbes and Co, for Liverpool.
,, Treglisson, Blackie, Bryan Durant and Co., for Port Said for orders.
,, Kapurthala, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.
,, Assyria, Nailor, McIver, Mackenzie and Co., for Bombay.
,, La Seyne, Blanc, M Maritimes Compagnie, for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 34 bales wool, Moti Jaetha.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—13 cwts ramputree and 7 cases nutmeg, J Shamjee ; 50 cwts deer horns and 1 bale deer hides, W. and A Graham and Co ; 17½ cwts fishmaws, M Nathoo ; 53 cwts gum, A Mowjee ; 8 cwts ramputree, 100 lbs tortoise shell and 18 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Lalljee ; 13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 60 cwts sharkfins, E Passia and Co ; 300 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co.

Peninsular s—2,000 cwts wheat, 12,053 cwts linseed and 450 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoma s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,331½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Buckingham s—40,000 cwts wheat and 13,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Trewiddian s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 cwts buffallo horns, Prier de Saone and Co ; 975 cwts rapeseed, L Poonsee and Co ; 1,650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ashdown s,—1,920 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Cleveland s—1,000½ cwts rapeseed and 1,000½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 6,001 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts wheat and 4,018 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1626 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Lycia s—466½ cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,225 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,010 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,002 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 1,00½ cwts gingellyseed, F L Botliboi and Co.

Kt of St George s—1,320 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 9,900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Armenia s—930 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tresillian s—210 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 55 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 916 cwts myrabollams, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ismailia s—1,000 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 6,033 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co ; 2,500½ cwts linseed and 499½ cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 6,375 cwts rapeseed, 2,088 cwts wheat and 2,799½ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

La Seyne s—600 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

St Oswald s—250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of St. George s—2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co ; 1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 17,000 cwts wheat and 7,003½ cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Idar s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Singapore s - 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 50 bales twist-waste, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rowtor s—880 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 1,430 bales cotton, and 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Rowtor s—900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—2 cases woollen carpets, John Fleming and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Kt of St George s—6,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR TORAPANI.

Robert Horrowing s—22,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 96½ cwts sharkfins, M H E Ellias ; 17½ cwts jurdallo, J M Sowjeeboy ; 25 cwts sharkfins , Moon Chong ; 150 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 250 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 162½ cwts wheat, A C Camroodin ; 76 cwts sharkfins, and 3½ cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khutow ; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 40 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co ; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Maria Teresa s—125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

Surat s—5 cwts genda horns, C Ebram and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 47 chests opium. The P and Co.

Bormida s—592 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, C Ebram and Co ; 77 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—73 bales twist, B H Abdoolreman ; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 50 bales T cloth, David Sassoon and Co ; 96 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Bormida s —681 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co ; 365 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Sun Mills ; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, The Indo China M Co ; 888 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—11 bales twist, The Indo-China M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—660 bales cotton, R Luchmondas ; 119 bales cotton, R Sewbux.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—30 cases ale, and 5 cases stout, The Bombay Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—30 barrels stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Eden Hall s—25 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—3 cases printing papers, C A R Brothers ; 11 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 10 cases cheese, provisions, &c, and 6 cases medicine, &c, Phillips and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malacca s—450 cases candles, A. Shaikadum ; 14 bales printing papers, The " Times of India."

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—8 cases soap, S Liliadhur ; 14 cases glassware, E. P. Mahomed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—12 cases Manufactured tobacco, Hormusjee Aderjee ; 3 cases soap, and 5 cases perfumery, Damodar Ruttonsey.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—450 bales cotton, 5,894 cwts jowaree, 213 cwts rice and 110 cwts barley.
Braunfels s, (Bombay)—2,585 bales cotton, 80 corges skins, 575 corges hide and 33 lbs tea.
Rozario s, (Hull)—20,000 cwts wheat and 3,400 cwts bones.
Endeavour s, (Dunkirk)—2,852 cwts gingelly seed and 76,868 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—715 cwts cotton unpressed and 970 cwts wool unpressed.

IMPORTS.

Afghan s, (London)—13 pieces prints.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool), 250 pieces grey goods and 225 pieces prints.
City of Dublin s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—215 cwts iron bar, rod, sheets and hoops.
O'Campo s, (London)—154 pieces grey goods and 13 pieces prints.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—28 pieces white goods.
Wistow Hall s, (Liverpool)—3,049 pieces grey goods, 2,019 pieces white goods, 736 pieces prints and 11,600 lbs grey yarns.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—680 pieces white goods, 1 piece print, and 3,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Rozario s, (Hull via Bombay)—18,291 pieces grey goods, 23,935 pieces white goods, 4,767 pieces prints, 78,400 lbs grey yarns, and 8,595 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—14,106 pieces grey goods, 14,307 pieces white goods, 10,415 pieces prints, 9,900 lbs grey yarns, 10,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 22 cwts steel, 67 cwts copper, and 121 cwts yellow metal.
Nithsdale s, (Glasgow via Bombay)—4,970 pieces white goods, 23,551 pieces prints, 5,000 lbs grey yarns, 30,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 658 cwts steel and 46 tons coke.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—13,819 pieces grey goods, 28,367 pieces white goods, 12,861 pieces prints, 8,100 lbs grey yarns, and 1,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Purulia s, (Bombay)—3,080 pieces grey goods, 2,130 pieces white goods, 319 pieces prints, 1,500 lbs grey yarns, 1 200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 17 cwts steel and 50 cwts copper.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—11,449 pieces prints, 3,200 lbs grey yarns and 20,700 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—4,726 pieces grey goods, 1,000 lbs grey yarns, 486 cwts iron bar, rod sheets and hoops, and 231 cwts steel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Logan-Home, Lt, Ms, 3rd N Lancers, from leave, from England.
Lushington, Capt, Bengal, 3rd, Dn Gds, from leave, from England.
Polloch, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.
Brooke, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Money, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Goona.

APRIL 3.

Lecky, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Agra.
Colleton, Capt, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, from Peshawur.
Cadogan, Lt, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, from Peshawur.
Smith, Capt, Hyd Cont, R A, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Young, Lt, Bo, 1st Worc, on leave, from Poona.
Dewitt, Capt, Bo, P W Dept, retiring, from Poona.
Glasgow, Lt, Bo, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Dinapore.
Lyle, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Bellary.

APRIL 4.

Tennant, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Umballa.
Stanton, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Cullinz, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Indore.
Griffin, Lt, 1st B Cavly, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Moseley, Lt, Bengal, 15th S khs, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Barrington, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Rawul Pindi.
Wintons, Lt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, on leave, from Bellary.
Lambat, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Murray, Lt, Bo, D A C Genl, on leave.
Bartlin, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Savage, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from St Thomas Mount.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

King, Lt, Bo, King's Own, on duty, to Deolali.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, Q R I Fus, off leave, to Secunderabad.
Quinten, 2nd Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, to join, to Bangalore.
Turner, Capt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Quetta.

APRIL 4.

Edge, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Hay, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, to Matheran.
Waller, Capt, Bo, R A, on transfer, to Bellary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th April, 1892.

2. The competition for the carbine prizes presented by Major G. W. Roughton will take place at Coorla on the afternoon of Saturday next, the 9th instant.—Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time), and Byculla at 3-10, 3-40, and 4-10 p.m. (local time.)
3. Members who do not intend to take part in the above competition are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 5th April, 1892.

1. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters not later than Thursday, the 7th instant.
2. The Company Competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 9th instant, on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.
3. There will be Company Drill for " B" Company at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters without delay their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

PROVINCES GAZETTE.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.

Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Asst Consvr of Forests, Jaunsir Forest Div, to the charge of the Saharanpur Forest Div of the School Circle.

Mr. J. O. Miller, Sett Officer, 2nd grade, Muzaffarnagar, to officiate as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N-W P and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Mr. T W Holderness or until further orders.

Mr W H Moreland, Asst Magte, from Jaunpur to Cawnpur.

Mr L Mercer, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, from the charge of the Saharanpur Forest Div of the School Circle to that of the Ganges Forest Div of the Central Circle.

Mr M Hill, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests from the charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Div to that of the Kheri Forest Div of the Oudh Circle.

Mr E T Lloyd, Offg Magte and Collr, Agra, was on special duty.

Mr A W E Stanley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Etawah Div, Lower Ganges Canal, to the Upper Div, Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mr F B Henslowe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W P and Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs.15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAMMERED IRON STANDARD LAMPS, (Black with Copper) Just received from England a large consignment of hammered Iron Table, Wall, Hanging and Standard Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

RECEIVED.—CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS with chains and springs, one day and eight day going. Rs. 25, Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Tonga and a pair of fast trotting Ponies, complete. A First-rate turn-out. Apply to JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE and SON, Thana.

OFFICE OF HOLY WEEK, according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, Annas 8; according the Roman Rite, Annas 10. CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, to opposite General Post Office, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—at Church Gate Street, valuable watches, gold and diamond jewellery, the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known Manufacturer, to be sold, on WEDNESDAY, 6th Inst.

WANTED, a Partner in Indigo Plantation business.—For particulars, apply to "C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, by an experienced European Nurse, wishing to return to England, to give her services, either as Nurse or Maid. Address, "A. B.," Clare Road Convent, Byculla.

WANTED, LOAN, Rs. 20,000, on very valuable landed property as security. Interest at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum. Apply to "J.V.B.," care of this paper.

TO LET.—A comfortable House, suitable for one or two Bachelors, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, "RED CASTLE," Commodious, Facing West, Newly Furnished. Splendid view. Apply to M. PANDIT, Porebundar.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer. 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SPONGES—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices, PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN SMITH,—WANTED, a young man with practical experience. Salary, Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to "O." care of this paper.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

BEST GROUND WHITE PEPPER.—One of our SPECIALITIES. Far superior to any other English Import. Per bottle, Annas 6 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission, Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IT is PROPOSED to hold a CONVERSAZIONE in the CONVOCATION HALL, on FRIDAY, the 8th April, at 9 p.m., and to invite SIR RAYMOND WEST to it as the guest of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows; and it is hoped that he will then deliver an address on matters connected with the University and higher Education. Fellows of the University, who wish to join in the invitation are requested to communicate, at their earliest convenience, and, if possible, not later than Wednesday, the 6th April, with the Registrar, at whose Office they will obtain tickets of admission to the Conversazione, priced at Rs. 5 each. Each such ticket will entitle the holder of it to bring one friend.

Graduates of the University, who are not Fellows, will be admitted to the Conversazione. The tickets for such admission will be priced at 3 each.

By order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Registrar's Office: Bombay, 2nd April, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER

TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AND

H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN

AND FAMILY,

AWARDED

FOURTEEN MEDALS,

INCLUDING

TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS

CHALLENGE SILVER CUP,

AND

SEVERAL DIPLOMAS

FOR

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles,

IS NOW OPEN,

And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:

8-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "St. Vincent," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese Vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 HOGSHEADS OF ALE AT THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m.,

100 Hogsheads of ale.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 35 per Cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down and the balance to be paid within two days after the approval of the sale by the Commissary-General.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY GLASSWARE, &C.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 4, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing, and round tables, teapoys with and without mirror, door almyrah, chest of drawers, side-boards, book case, hanging and table lamps, pictures, sewing machine, musical box, screen, bath tub, cutlery, crockery and glassware, the property of J. JOHNSTON, Esq.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

A TELEGRAM to hand from London since those noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date, advises further extra allotments of Indian Council Bills, say a lakh on Bombay at 1s. 3 11-32d. and five lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 3 5-16d., the higher rate showing an advance of 9-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 3-32d. on the highest rate obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. The figures for the quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday (omitted from Saturday's message) are also wired at 8,350,000 bales, compared with 8,290,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	9,65,601
" " Branches	Dec.	"	4,65,236
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	9,46,330
Government Securities	"	"	20,99,879
Loans "	"	"	7,89,910
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,60,128
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,47,494
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	16,16,476

Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance stood on Saturday afternoon, at 147¾ lakhs, thus showing a diminution of some 16½ lakhs since the close of the previous week, an analysis of the figures given in the Return issued this afternoon, indicates no increase in the demand for Money for the ordinary purposes of trade, in the meantime. On the contrary, instead of the material increase in that direction disclosed by the previous Return, we have now an actual falling off; for though we note an accession of nearly 8 lakhs in Loans, this is much more than counterbalanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a sensible reduction in Bills Discounted, the net contraction in trade requirements being represented by over 6 lakhs, the Cash Balance owing its decrease in the period under notice mainly to a considerable amount put into Government Paper. The dulness of business in most of its branches, and the difficulty in finding employment for Money in the ordinary channels of trade has been pretty patent all through the present season; but the position was emphasized yesterday by the meeting of native dealers convened to propose the cessation of all orders in connection with a most important branch of the import trade for a month or two at least.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been done in this staple to-day on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market Exporters have purchased 2,250 bales, consisting of 500 Bengals, at Rs. 140-48½; 450 Damergaum, at Rs. 157; 300 each of Mulkapore Ginned, at Rs. 155; and Mowa, at Rs. 157; 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 163-6; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 142; 100 each, of Mulkapore, at Rs. 147; and Veraval, at Rs. 142; and 50 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 156¼; and Laria Ginned, at Rs. 150½ per candy; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, consisting of 550 Julgam, at Rs. 145-5¼; and 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 138½; Dharwar, at Rs. 155; and Mowa, at Rs. 151¼ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone with only a moderate export business passing; but prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have not been in much request by shippers; but the feeling in the market has been steady, and rates are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,531	bales.
Wheat	44,349	cwts.
Linseed	35,847	"
Rapeseed	3,144	"
Gingelly	5,245	"
Groundnuts	668	"
Castorseed	1,991	"

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone and unchanged in rates. Ready tonnage is dull; but for forward loading there are no pressing sellers.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the continued upward movement in Silver reported by Saturday's telegrams, opened firmer, and a small amount of Merchants' Paper was placed at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and the rate was then raised to 1s. 3 9-16d., without, however, any more Bills coming out. The demand for Bank Remittance has also been small throughout the day, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 ⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·63⅞.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded to-day 3-16 to ¼ per cent. from Saturday's final quotations for Fours; and this evening's closing rates are 106⅝ for Money, and 106 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, the May account being nominally quoted at 106 11-16, but nothing booked at the rate. For 4½ per cents 104¼ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES are still neglected, and beyond some movement in Mill Scrip in two or three cases, at our revised quotations, there is hardly anything fresh to notice in this market. Bombay-Burma Trading, however, are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 5 down for the others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

Orient steamer Ophir from Suez arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia, homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 4th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Emin arrived at Zanzibar, on the 3rd instant.

The Italian steamer Bisagno which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Bar Silver 40

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd April, as compared with the statement of the 19th March 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	March 19. Rs.	April 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	18,33,816	65,01,852
Do. do. at Branches	57,20,482	60,86,613
Other Deposits	3,01,33,971	3,09,70,310
Post Bills	7,371	6,862
Cash Credits, undrawn	43,77,332	37,41,931
Rs.	5,85,22,972	6,07,60,598
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	100,29,123	121,05,405
Cash Credits on do. do.	86,29,796	86,23,935
Loans do. do. do.	66,12,691	77,57,980
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,968	956
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,33,902	1,68,25,634
Stamps, &c.	21,148	21,533
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,383		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000	3,92,383	3,92,333
Bullion	.....	....
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,92,991	2,58,595
Cash and Currency Notes	1,67,15,877	1,47,74,175
Rs.	5,85,22,972	6,07,60,598

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 26th March, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	87,330	46,723	40,607	..	32,146	..
Goods	51,703	44,307	7,396	..	74,608	..
Other earnings	6,780	8,342	..	1,553	11,420	..
Weekly total	1,45,822	99,372	46,450	..	..	..
Aggregate	13,47,303	12,29,129	..	...	1,18,174	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SATARA.

DEATH.

YOUNG—March 30, in the Satara district, Francis Reginald, youngest child of Frederick and Emma Young, aged 2 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

RAUTH—March 26, at Abu Road, Herbert Leslie, the dearly beloved infant son of Sergeant-Instructor and Mrs Rauth, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

THE speech which was delivered by the Gaekwar at the opening of the Ajwa Waterworks last week must strike all who read it as a very remarkable utterance. We refer not so much to the clear and telling phrases in which the Maharaja recapitulated the reforms which have been recently carried out, or are in process of development, as to the abundant evidence that the speech gave that work of solid utility is being done in the Baroda territory, the good results of which promise to be lasting and to cover each year a wider area. Baroda is a State of which, since it entered upon the happier career which set in with the reign of its present ruler, not much has been heard. It seemed to be one of the States which had the good fortune to have no annals. Its administration has quietly gone on its way, aiming rather at the efficient working of the machinery already in its hands than at the testing of new experiments in the art of government. But all this time the State was developing its resources, and wisely turning them to account in various ways. The Gaekwar acknowledged in his speech at Ajwa that railway construction had from the beginning taken up a deal of his attention, and in this respect he has certainly done work of which any ruler might be proud. In reviewing the results of the railway policy of the Baroda Government a few months ago, we showed that the Gaekwar had up to that time expended upon his railway system a little over Rs. 52,00,000, and we questioned whether any Government in India, British or Native, had ever laid out so large a sum to better advantage. One group of lines, laid cut upon the two feet six gauge, was at that time earning little under six per cent. upon the capital expenditure; another line, on the broad gauge, earned six-and-a-half per cent. We have not the latest accounts before us, but it is clear that the Baroda State has already reaped directly in earnings, and indirectly in the increased prosperity of the districts served by these lines, a substantial return to the Gaekwar's enterprise. His Highness named fourteen head-quarter towns as having been linked together by the railroad—an administrative and commercial advantage whose value need not be pointed out. On this occasion, however, yielding to the *genius loci*, the Gaekwar put his railways aside, and frankly confessed that he regarded the Ajwa waterworks as the most important single public work that had been carried out since his accession to power. It is a more precious gift to the new Baroda which is springing up as a memorial of the reign of Sayaji Gaekwar than Makarpura, one of the fittest princely residences in India, or than the marvellously beautiful Luxmi Vilas Palace.

The Gaekwar's capital will profit enormously by the new water-works, for it has now and then felt sorely the need of them. Their inauguration was for Baroda as great and as gay a day as the opening day of Tansa was for us in Bombay. But the ceremony at Baroda last week had a significance even beyond that which was involved in the corresponding function here. For the completion of the Ajwa works was not only important in itself, but it was important also as representative of what is going on all over the Baroda territory. As the Gaekwar put it, "this water scheme is but the foremost instance of what I am doing or hoping to do for all the three thousand five hundred towns and villages of the State." There is no tendency in Baroda to lavish gifts upon the capital while the villages and the districts are being allowed to starve. This was the policy of the old dynasties, and to it we owe, no doubt, the splendour of the great show cities of India. But to that policy the subjects of the Mogul Emperors owed the distress and suffering of which Bernier and Tavernier and contemporary travellers have spoken. The Maharaja Sayaji is doing a service to his State which the emperors and kings who built Delhi and Agra and Ahmedabad and Bijapur never thought of. He is aiming—and aiming apparently with success—at carrying out in every town and village in his dominions the same policy of sanitation of whose effects in reducing the death-rate in England we wrote yesterday. So far as it is possible to make it so, every town and village will, in proportion to its needs, be as well supplied with pure water as the capital itself. Good wells are being provided for every village which is in need of them, and as in Guzerat the water-bearing stratum is much nearer the surface than in the Deccan, there need be no difficulty in carrying out this admirable policy. Sanitation in Baroda is not confined to the enunciation in the highest quarters of general principles. Where money is needed a monthly grant of Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for every hundred of the population is given for drawing water for the people and the village cattle. Similar grants are to be made for conservancy in the villages, and a whole army of scavengers, whom the village *panchayets* are to keep up to their work, is to be formed to keep the sites clean. The only practical difficulty in the way is, we believe, in the scarcity of this humble class of workers, but this will be got over, and we are prepared to hear that while in other Provinces the problem of village sanitation is being talked about and legislated upon, in Baroda it has been practically solved. In British territory the obstacle has hitherto been a lack of funds, and only in the Central Provinces, we believe, have any appreciable portion of Provincial revenues been put at the disposal of the villages for this purpose. In Bombay a much discussed Village Sanitation Act has been three years on the Statute Book, but at this moment no one knows how it is to be put in operation or whence the money is to come for working it. We make no invidious comparisons between what is being done in Baroda and elsewhere, but the Gaekwar's direct and practical way of dealing with this subject certainly claims attention—and imitation. In the towns sanitation is to be encouraged by a doubling of the conservancy grant, the principles of local self-government and of local taxation for local improvements still being relegated in Baroda to an uncertain future. In this who shall say that the Gaekwar, who at any rate knows what is the capacity of his subjects for looking after their own affairs, is not right? A public opinion strongly on the side of pure water and clean streets has yet to be formed in the Baroda State as elsewhere, and while it is in process of formation the initiative in these undertakings must be supplied from the central authority. Meantime we gather from his Highness's address that as much is being done as can profitably be done to educate the people to a fuller perception of the advantages of sanitation.

Education may become the handmaid of progress in this as in many directions. The Gaekwar's desire seems to be to bring all classes of his subjects into touch with the policy and the acts of his administration, and for that purpose to disseminate widely just as much knowledge as is comprised in the "three R's." As he puts it, "Some simple book learning I wish the masses to acquire, that I may take them into my confidence and partnership." Higher education is being liberally encouraged in Baroda. There is a fine college, teaching up to the First and Second B. A. and the B. Sc.; there are high schools, a technical school, a school of agriculture, a school of law, and all that is necessary for the training of an intellectual and professional class for the service of the civil population and of the administration. But the Gaekwar, whose grasp of principle is as remarkable as his close acquaintance with the details of administration, has a clear idea of the lines upon which his Education Department should work, and he has wisely eschewed the "downward filtration" principle which has been in fashion amongst official educationists in India for many years. His idea is that education, adapted for the simple wants of the cultivating class, should be carried to the people direct; and with a desire to distribute benefits far and wide which reminds us of Henri of Navarre's ideal of a fowl in the cooking pot of every peasant in his kingdom, his Highness offers to subsidise a schoolmaster and to provide books and necessaries in every village which can give a regular daily attendance of sixteen pupils. And he tells us that applications for schools are pouring in, at the rate of over sixty a month during the past two months. Another important undertaking has reference to the village community, an institution which has fallen into decay in many parts of India—not in British India alone, by any means, though the critics of British rule have sometimes very severe things to say against it on that score. The measures which the Gaekwar has taken to stimulate these interesting communities into a more vigorous life will, it may be hoped, be fruitful in help to his administration. The important reforms in the revenue system are, we must suppose, the direct results of his taking personal control of the Revenue Department, though his Highness cordially acknowledges the services that Mr. Elliot has rendered him in carrying them out. They are characterized by boldness and originality, and by a liberality towards the cultivators which promise to yield as their earliest fruits, contentment on the part of the revenue payers and prosperity to the State. These and many other measures deserve to be examined in detail, for they would be found to be fruitful in example, and there is no administration in India that may not with advantage learn what its neighbours are doing. As a record of reform, carried out quietly and unostentatiously by a ruler whose heart and head are thoroughly in his work, and with, perhaps, less thought of applause from outside than would have possessed most of his contemporaries, this address is one of the most noteworthy that have been delivered by any Indian Prince in our time. It is a deeply-interesting piece of State history, and is brimful of political wisdom and good-sense.

WE have now before us the whole history of what are known as the Liverpool-Melbourne wife murders, together with the fact that the man Williams, who has a fresh *alias* for each day of the week, is in police custody and not likely to escape the punishment he has more than merited. The English mail brought the story of his career in England; the Australian papers to hand yesterday contain the account of his flight and arrest, together with the escape of yet another woman from a doubtless similar fate to that of her predecessors in Williams's affections. Having done to death his first wife and her four children, he married another woman whose home was within a couple of hours' walk from the scene of the first murders, and, according to the Melbourne papers, he seems no sooner to have disposed of the body of his second wife than he set to work to find a third. Assuming the name of Duncan, he sent an advertisement to a local matrimonial agent, seeking a wife of eighteen or nineteen years of age. Nothing seems to have come of this, for he suddenly made up his mind to leave the colony, and forthwith did so. Proceeding by sea he met in the steamer a young lady who in every way seemed to please him, and his attentions to her became marked. Before they landed he had proposed to her, and though she acted with due and becoming caution, after an interview with her family, a marriage was arranged. The man went away, and obtained what is described as a good situation, at Bathurst, and then pressed the girl to join him. Fortunately for her, several unforeseen delays occurred; but finally she set out for the purpose. On her arrival at Sydney she heard the newsboys crying out "The Dreadful Murder at Melbourne" as the chief item of the evening papers. On reading them she recognised the description of the fugitive as that of her intended husband. Acting with greater promptitude and decision than might have been expected from a young woman she communicated with the police, and placed in their hands the whole of the letters Williams had addressed to her. The handwriting corresponded unmistakably with that received from the Melbourne police; she told them where he might be found, and in a very short time the villain's arrest was accomplished. The stories that he had once served in India do not appear to have any truth in them. A consummate liar, he had always ready a romance for the women he wooed, for his fellow-passengers or his boon companions at the Commercial Hotel at St. Helens. At one time he announced himself to be a Major-General, at another a Colonel, and when accosted by a former fellow-passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm who asked as to his plans for the future, he replied that he had been engaged as manager of some jute mills in Bombay, and was about to come to this city, a statement which anyone with the slightest knowledge of Bombay would have known to be untrue. The addendum to the confession of the Melbourne and Liverpool murders, that he was also guilty of two of the Jack-the-Ripper atrocities, will no doubt be found to be false. He is anxious to evade trial in Australia, possibly in the hope that he may defeat the ends of justice by leaping overboard or obtain some chance of escape.

THE prospectus of an Electric Tramways Company, Limited, to work the concession granted by the Municipal authorities of Madras in November last, has been issued. The concession has been approved by the Madras Government in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act of 1886. We mentioned some time since that Lord Wenlock, the Governor of the Southern Presidency, has testified his interest in the undertaking, which is remarkable as the first of the kind in which the concessionaires have resolved to give investors in India an opportunity of subscribing the necessary capital in whole or in part, so that the profits may remain in the country. It is proposed to work the lines by the application of electricity conveyed by overhead wires from a central station. This motive force is economical, and easily managed by a comparatively small staff; the large stables and army of stable men required for horse traction being dispensed with. The wear and tear of the roadway is greatly reduced, the streets are not fouled, there is less obstruction of traffic, and the cars are more manageable, being easily stopped and as easily set in motion. Some three thousand miles of tramways are now worked by electricity, one company alone having in three years completed tramways with overhead wires in one hundred and thirty cities and towns, and is now engaged in laying down lines in forty other places. The cost of construction is greatly reduced as compared with the expenditure on some of the lines first laid down. The capital per mile in some cases seems to have been excessive; amounting in London to £33,000; in Calcutta and Edinburgh to £20,000; and in Belfast to £15,000. That so extravagant rate is not necessary seems to be shown conclusively by the fact that in Liverpool the cost was only £7,900 per mile, and in Leeds £8,300. The estimated cost of the Madras lines is £5,000 per mile. The estimated earnings give ten per cent. on a capital of £100,000. It is proposed to construct eighteen miles of railway in different sections to unite the five populous towns forming the City of Madras. The low cost of construction will admit of a very moderate amount of capital, which, it will be noted with satisfaction, is in no ways "watered," as was the practice in the case of many of the earlier companies, which now find it difficult to pay fair dividends in swollen capital. But the actual earnings are large, and even on the inflated stock dividends promise to range from three and a-half to ten per cent. The lowest of these would give fourteen per cent. had the cost of construction been at the rate rendered possible by the comparative economy now attainable in construction and working. The population of Madras numbers four hundred and fifty thousand, and a census of cheap vehicles plying shows that an average of from fifteen to sixteen thousand persons are conveyed to and from different parts of the city daily. Tramways, like railways promote, the growth of traffic, but even taking the present average there seems to be a very fair prospect of a good return.

THE English mails of March 18, brought by the P. and O. steamer Peninsular, Captain Largin, at 5 a.m., on Saturday, April 2nd, have made the quickest passage from London to Bombay yet recorded. The time occupied amounted to fourteen days and four hours. This shows what is possible; we are within a measurable distance of a twelve days' journey from Bombay to London.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay, at 6 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at 5 p.m., on Saturday.

IN connection with the Conversazione to be given by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University to the Hon. Sir Raymond West on Friday next, we understand that every Fellow who purchases a ticket may, if he so desires, take a lady as the "friend" referred to in the advertisement; and that any Fellow who purchases more than one ticket may take two additional friends for each additional ticket purchased.

MR. SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR, photographer, was honoured, on Saturday, by H. E. the Viceroy with three sittings at Government House, Malabar Point. Yesterday he showed the proofs, and his Excellency was quite pleased with them. Besides he pronounced the other work that was sent to him for inspection to be exceptionally fine specimens of photographic work.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda goes to Lanoli for the hot season. His Highness leaves Baroda to-day (Tuesday) and reaches Lanoli to-morrow morning.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the payment of a gratuity equal in amount to one year's British pay of rank to Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, of the 39th Bengal Infantry, on account of a gunshot wound received by him during an encounter in the Chin Hills.

WRITING on Saturday the *Englishman* says:—Calcutta has been threatened for some days past with a Nor-Wester. The gale, however, has gone down, and the weather-wise are of opinion that we shall have to wait another week for the expected rain. The sky is still over-cast and reports of heavy weather come from the Bay.

FROM Canton there comes intelligence of something like a rebellion in the Yeung Kong and Yeung Chun districts, which troops have been sent to quell. The accounts of the outbreak are very vague. One report has it that the "rebels" have captured several market towns, while another states that they are entrenched among the hills, where the soldiers are afraid to attack them.

A SHANGHAI paper remarks that it is not to be wondered at that it was difficult at first to locate the exact places where the recent rebellion in the North of China broke out, as it now appears from the reports in the *Peking Gazette* that the local mandarins reported wrong places and distorted facts, treating their superiors to a liberal supply of egregious lies.

CHEN CHI HUAI, who is supposed to be a leading member of the *Kalao Hui*, has recently been put on what is called his "trial" before the Chinese authorities at Shanghai. The most excruciating forms of torture have been used in order to extort a confession of guilt from the prisoner, but, so far as is yet known, without success.

PETITIONS are still being sent to Lord Salisbury by the Foreign residents in various parts of China, praying that some steps be taken to prevent the further circulation of the Hunan anti-Foreign literature. The last places from which petitions have been sent are Wuhu and Chinkiang.

DR. FINSCH, the African traveller, is still in Cairo, trying to enlist Soudanese for his expedition to Wadelai, to join his friend Emin. He had recently a somewhat amusing though for him unpleasant adventure. Not being successful in at once obtaining an audience of the Khedive, he tried to hand him a petition while he was out driving. He was prevented doing so, however, by two stalwart members of the Khedivial body-guard, who after giving him a good thrashing, kept him under arrest three hours. Dr. Finsch, who will start from Mombasa, intends taking with him a steam pinnace of small draught which is constructed for burning wood, and may be taken to pieces. He hopes by this means to be able to cross difficult parts like the Karima and Murchison Falls.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPEDITION IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 4.

The British Government have decided to send an expedition of three thousand native levies to capture Tambi, where Captain Robinson and his force was lately repulsed.

Seven officers, specially selected, have left England to take charge of the force.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.

Five cotton presses, containing eighty thousand bales of cotton, have been destroyed by fire here. The loss is estimated at four million dollars.

CONFESSION OF A PARIS ANARCHIST.

MORE DYNAMITE STOLEN.

PARIS, April 4.

Ravachol, the Anarchist, recently arrested, has confessed to being guilty of the explosions that lately occurred in Paris. His confession incriminates many others.

Meanwhile three fresh robberies of dynamite have taken place.

THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 4.

Eyoub Pacha, the bearer of the *firman* from the Sultan investing Prince Abbas as Khedive of Egypt, has arrived here.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has returned to Alexandria to pay honor to his Highness.

THE ARGENTINE PLOT.

BUENOS AYRES, April 3.

The Argentine Government announces that, in the plot which has just been discovered, it had been arranged to blow up, with dynamite, all the principal officers and other officials and the leading citizens in the capital and the provinces.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 25th ult., left here for Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

MR. VAN TASSELL'S BALLOON ASCENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The balloon is now ready; and Mr. Van Tassell announces his intention of starting from the gas-works on Wednesday or Thursday if the wind is favourable. If the wind does not change he will probably land at Nepal instead of at Bombay.

THE C. V. RIFLES.

The Buffs having gone to Dum-Dum for their annual target practice a sufficient number of men of the C. V. R. to mount five guards have been sent to the Fort for garrison duty.

A NEW BUDDHIST SOCIETY.

At the meeting held last night to consider the proposal to form a Buddhist Society, the proposal was met with approval, and some very interesting ancient MSS. were exhibited. It was resolved to begin the translating of the Malagi manuscript into Sanskrit and other languages.

THE HEALTH OF SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 4.

It is stated that cholera has appeared in the old Simla-Kalka Road at Syri and Kukkerhatti; probably brought from Hardwar. Continued absence of rain is rendering water scarce, and Simla is far from healthy.

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, at Naini Tal, on Saturday, it was decided to present an application to the Deputy Commissioners of the Court for a compulsory winding up of the Bank.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The work of the Army Temperance Association continues to make gratifying progress in the membership of the Association. 17,753 is the highest number ever attained, and the average during the past year showed an increase of more than 1,000, over the year preceding.

GRIEVANCES OF SIMLA VISITORS.

The first arrivals at Simla this season are not in the most hopeful mood. One correspondent gloomily declares, "we may look out for a hot dry season, ponies dear, water scarce, ice none, and rates rising all round;" so that our rulers who are popularly supposed "to lie reclined on the hills like gods together, careless of mankind" are like to have their disagreeables as well as the dwellers in the plains.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 4.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by his personal and head-quarters staff, arrived early morning from Bombay. His Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Leach, Military Secretary, left for Panchgani by the Southern Mahratta train this evening. Few officers were present.

A RESALDAR-MAJOR SHOT IN THE ARM.

A curious incidence occurred to the Resaldar-Major of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry while on march from Poona to Rajkote. He was shot in the arm at night. Examination of the bullet showed that it had been fired from a carbine. It is not yet found out who fired it.

INSPECTOR AND ADJUTANT G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Barrow, North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Inspector and Adjutant G. I. P. R. Volunteers, *vice* Captain Ross.

MR. PRIDEAUX CONVALESCENT.

Mr. Prideaux, who was mauled by a panther recently in the Berars, is out of danger and progressing favourably.

MONTHLY DEATH-RATE STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The Secretary of State has asked for monthly information as to the death-rate in each district affected by scarcity; and also for full details regarding any rise and fall in the death-rates.

THE VICTORIA CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The governors of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital for Women, having found difficulty in keeping the institution, have accepted an offer from the secretaries of the Dufferin Fund to take over the management of the institution and its funds.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, March 18.

Is it degrading to be a pauper? This elementary question has been raised—we must always be starting some new question—but people have not shown any interest in it. Degrading? Of course, it is. The philosopher, in his most philosophical manner, points out that accident, ill-health, all kinds of things, may make a man a pauper through no fault of his own. Nonsense. The universal sentiment is that he ought to have provided against this chance; or his friends ought to provide; or his father ought to have saved money. A pauper? Disgraceful! I agree with the multitude. It is disgraceful to be a pauper. If a man is struck down at an early age he is a pauper on account of the disgraceful ill-success of his father; if at an advanced age, on account of his own ill-success. Not to succeed is a proof of weakness; the strong man always succeeds; to be weak is to be contemptible; so it is the first duty of every man to make himself as strong as he possibly can. Every man is esteemed in proportion to his strength. No excuses are ever allowed for failure; if a general is beaten in battle he is disgraced, though he shows a thousand reasons why it was not his fault. In the battle of life every man is a general, and he who gets beaten is disgraced. Is it degrading to be a pauper! Perhaps it ought not to be in every case. But then, you see, it is.

On the enclosure of the Scottish moors and the robbery of the roads and rights of way. See Mr. Bryce, House of Commons, March 4th, 1892. The following was picked up on the floor:—

They have fenced the wild and lonely moor: they have fenced the headlong steep:
They've enclosed the loch and walled the rock, and railed the valley deep:
Where the mountain burn with many a turn threads through the boulders grey.
They have stretched a line with their iron twine to keep the folk away.

Among the heather and yellow gorse, and among the rugged screes,
Where the grasses tall stoop listening all to the whisper of the breeze,
Everywhere they've railed and fenced us: and alas! our steps no more.
Ramble, scramble, climb and clamber, all day long the wild land o'er.

The ancient tracks, the paths long since laid down by dead men's feet—
Which all men know, and are plain to show as where the crossways meet.
The ancient tracks—our own—are closed: and where they strike the land.
Behind the fence, the road to bar, the stalwart gillies stand.

There's never a place in all the world save this—my land and yours—
Where man has dared to bar the way across the rocks and moors.
Over the prairie—no man's land—the Western roams at will,
And free are the feet of the hunter fleet by Alpine crag and rill:

But here, where folk are crowded thick: where the cities lie so close—
Here, where the breath of the fragrant moor gives life once more to those
Who work in the gas and the steam and the smell, to the throbbing engine tied,
And with pallid cheek the breezes seek—the breeze of the mountain side:

Here, in this narrow and cramped-up Isle—for the sake, they say, of the deer,
And the millionaire from a land elsewhere, who cares for nobody here—
In this, our land, they have fenced us out; have stolen our ancient ways,
And all for fear of the innocent deer, lest we startle them while they graze.

And if this is ment by sport and rent, by the roving deer and the birds,
Then 'tis time to claim, in a nation's name, that men are more precious than herds;
Let us rise and say that a right of way is more than a sportsman's bag,
That we'll ramble and climb thro' the heather and thyme, though we frighten the fearful stag:
And we mean to have back our mountain track: and we make our meaning plain;
So, gentleman thieves, by your gentle leaves, we will take our own again.

"The simple facts about Mr. Hill's career are that he learned his first lessons in political methods from a man who was first dismissed from the army and was afterwards a convict; that his chief weapons in political warfare have always been bribery, trickery, and party treachery; that he has habitually formed his political alliances with the worst elements of society; that he has from his earliest manhood to the present moment never associated with the respectable elements of society, but with the base and depraved; that he has conferred the public offices within his gift upon the men who were most willing and unscrupulous in doing his political work; and that his latest theft, with which he has ended his career as Governor, is the logical and fitting culmination of a busy lifetime of political crime. That such a man should presume to offer himself as the candidate of a great party is the most astonishing event in our political history." That is the kind of political criticism that one likes: simple, straightforward, to the point. What a pity it is that except in Irish papers we have nothing that can compare with this vigorous plain song! It is not cut from any English paper, not even from the most scurrilous print that exists in the three kingdoms. There is no statesman among us of whom any newspaper would dare to say such things. This paragraph is cut from the most sober, most scholarly, most serious of all the American papers —*viz.*, the New York *Nation*. There are moments when the staunchest Republican must feel that his faith wants strengthening. Try to conceive the degradation of English political life when such charges could be seriously brought against any leader or candidate for leadership. I suppose that democracy must always face the danger that its leaders may be such men as the illustrious Hill. On the other hand, the facts may not be exactly as they are stated in the *Nation*, and no doubt the illustrious Hill has another way of putting things. But we cannot conceive the possibility of such things being ever said of our political leaders. Have not the Americans brought this state of things upon themselves by wilfully multiplying the ignorant voter, and allowing their immigrants to nationalise themselves and to become voters before they know anything whatever of the principles and the rights and duties of the vote.

Almost the ugliest church in London, almost the meanest inside and out, used to be the church of All Hallows-on-the-Wall. Once I looked in on a Sunday morning. The church was nearly dark; I suppose the windows had never been cleaned since the building of the place in 1767. The congregation consisted entirely of six ancient dames: the stuffiness was such as might be expected in a church whose windows had never been opened for a hundred and twenty years. It has now been restored and decorated; they have taken away the old pews; they have cleared away the great fungi which had grown up under the pulpit and in the disused pews; they have cleaned the windows; they have made it a beautiful church within. Outside it remains what it always has been—hideous. This church was built on the old City wall. Its vestry occupies the site of an ancient bastion, whose shape it retains. How came this church to have been built on the wall? There was one other so built, called St. Augustine's on the wall. This was on the other side of Bishopsgate, and was given to the College called the Papey, for old and decayed priests. All that is known about All Hallows is, that as early as 1325, when the list of rectors begins, it was a parish church. Very well. Now this is the story of All Hallows as I read it. In the middle ages men built a chapel over every important work. A bridge required a chapel; on London Bridge there was a double chapel, one above the other; at Avignon, on the bridge there is a double chapel, one above the other; at Wakefield Bridge, in Yorkshire, there was a chapel. A bridge was a very important thing. Those who crossed were bound to keep up the chapel because the priests prayed for the safety of the bridge. So on city walls a chapel was sometimes put up, where services might be held for the safety of the wall and the safety of the city. There is such a chapel on the wall of Lynn Regis; that chapel is copied from one in Bordeaux of the same date. All Hallows was such a chapel. At that time the part of London where it stood was sparsely populated; presently the population increased; the people were craftsmen; they used this chapel for their fraternities and guilds; the chapel became too small; it was pulled down and a larger chapel built, which continued until the middle of the last century a small parish church. A bit of the City wall remains in the churchyard before the porch, and the vestry, as I have said, occupies the site of an ancient bastion. This is a little bit of London history. Perhaps it is not true. But I think it is.

May I say a word in advocacy of a very good thing—two very good things? The first is the Writers' Club for ladies. This club is now an actual substantial fact; a "going concern." It grew out of the proposal to found an Authors' Club. It was originally intended to admit both men and women of letters to this club, but it was found that most women wrote to say that they could not pay the four guinea subscription. Therefore, and considering the additional cost of providing suites of rooms in duplicate, it was resolved to limit the Authors' Club to men only. But the ladies rose to the occasion under the direction and presidency of John Strange Winter, who has shown the strategic qualities expected from her military experiences. They have founded and started a club for literary women which promises to be a very great boon to all who follow the craft, and especially to ladies who live in the country or the suburbs. Ladies who wish to belong may write to John Strange Winter, "*Winter's*" Magazine, 98, Fleet Street. The second good thing is the Authors' Club itself which is now rapidly forming. Everybody who belongs to the literary profession is eligible. You may address Mr. Oswald Crawford, C.M.G., Chairman, Queen Anne's Mansions. From my point of view these clubs are desirable as bringing together men and women of a profession which hitherto has had no gathering-place, and who are too often occupied in sticking knives into each other, like primitive man, to the great contempt and disgrace of literature. Now, you cannot very well stick a knife into a man whom you meet every day at your Club.

PIRATED TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention having been called to a statement in the *Advocate of India* of the 1st instant, that arrangements had been made by that paper for receiving the latest European news telegrams, I beg to state that no arrangements of the kind have been entered into with this Company for the same.

As the telegrams, however, which have already appeared under this new arrangement are versions of "Reuter's Telegrams," although not headed as such, I shall in justice to our *bona fide* subscribers and ourselves take immediate steps to find out where the leakage occurs, and if in the office of a subscriber shall not hesitate to stop his service.—Yours, &c.,

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., Bombay, April 4.

THE FANCY FETES AT MALABAR POINT.

The following is a statement of the accounts of H. E. Lady Harris' Fancy Fetes, held in March last:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.
By sale of tickets	9,713	0
Profits at Lady Harris' Stall	3,279	13
do. Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Webb's	1,536	0
do. Mrs. Arnott's	1,850	0
do. Mrs. Breul's	1,500	0
do. at the Crofters's Arms	841	4
do. at Theatricals	652	15
do. by Mrs. Pottinger's well and wheel of fortune	506	0
do. at Mrs. Dimmock's and Mr. Wadia's Chambers of Mysteries	375	8
Donation from her Highness Lady Satya Bhana Bai of Dhar	500	0
Donation from H. R. H. Prince Damrong	300	0
Profits by Merry-go-rounds, shooting gallery, and weighing machine	120	11
	21,178	3
DEDUCT.		
Expenditure	2,347	2
Total Profits Rs.	18,831	1

E. H. COX, Lieut., A.-D.-C.,
Secretary.

The following is a list of the ladies of the committee, with the amount in rupees, of tickets sold (over Rs. 200):—

	Rs.
Mrs. Wilson sold tickets of the value of	1,563
Mrs. S. D. Sassoon	960
Mrs. A. Breul	641
Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangier	485
Mrs. Barbbaya	350
Mrs. Bisset	334
Mrs. Acworth	325
Mrs. Jehangier Framjee	315
Mrs. Solomon	311
Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	296
Miss Duxbury	285
Mrs. Mehta	283
Madame Monod	276
Mrs. Barnett	275
Mrs. Bozzoni	275
Mrs. Scaramanga	243
Mrs. Grattan Geary	241

(Remainder under Rs. 200.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.

CHARITIES.

1. The National Indian Association for providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch), ½ profit.
2. The Endowment Fund of the Convalescent Home of the European General Hospital, ¼ profit.
3. The Mofussil Nursing Fund, Poona, ¼ profit.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s cotton circular (dated Hongkong, March 17) says:—A very irregular and uncertain tone prevailing in the market during the past fortnight, its tendency has run all along in buyers' favour, and a decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale for almost all counts has, for the present at least, been firmly established. Supplies during the interval have been excessively heavy as no less than seven steamers from Bombay and Calcutta have brought in between them 15,000 bales for this market. Dealers under the circumstances have been, notwithstanding the concession in prices, extremely cautious in their operations, and have only accepted such parcels as could be had at their own rates. Nos. 10 and 20 have had their fair share of demand for suitable spinnings, though in a general way a falling off in the volume of business has been noticeable. Nos. 12 and 16 have met with very scanty attention, the limited demand having run under a decline on special favourite threads. Nos. 8 and 6 have been almost entirely neglected. Sales, as a result, barely total 4,400 bales, comprising about

1,500 bales of	No. 20	sold	at $61½ to $68½ and $73¼	
550 ,,	,, 16	,,	at $61 to $66½	
575 ,,	,, 12	,,	at $54 to $59	
1,600 ,,	,, 10	,,	at $49 to $61½	
100 ,,	,, 8	,,	at $48 to $50	
75 ,,	,, 6	,,	at $48.	

leaving about 40,000 bales unsold in stock.

In Shanghai owing to the opening of the river ports somewhat of a better demand than here has been experienced mostly for No. 20 and to some extent for No. 10, and some 6,000 bales have changed ownership. No. 16 being heavily in pile has been weak with a further downward tendency. Unsold stock in this market is computed at 20,000 bales.

In Japan some heavy buying of Indian Yarn has taken place, and prices in some cases have advanced about $1·00 to $1·50. About 2,500 bales mostly of No. 20 have been reported as sold, and dealers are still said to be unsatisfied. Cotton on the other hand is excessively dull and prices are declining daily.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

VISIT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM, ETC.

Starting from Government House, Malabar Point, at half-past 4 p.m., on Sunday last, Lord Lansdowne, who was accompanied by Lord Harris and Dr. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, visited the Veterinary College at Parel, the old Government House in the locality, and, finally, Mr. Acworth's Leper Asylum at Matoonga. The Viceregal carriage was escorted by a party of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard.

At the Veterinary College they were received by Dr. S. Nariman, the medical officer in charge, who showed them over the various wards where sick animals are treated. Their Excellencies expressed themselves much satisfied with the hospital arrangements, and left for Government House, Parel, where they were received by Captain Sayaidoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor. Their Excellencies went over the principal compartments of the building, which has not been used since the time of Sir James Fergusson, and over the grounds, and were at the time of leaving presented by the native Aide-de-Camp with superb bouquets of flowers, the product of the gardens there.

Arriving at the Leper Asylum shortly before 6 p.m., their Excellencies were received at the gateway by Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. N. H. Choksey, the physician in charge of the asylum, who was introduced to their Excellencies, who were then shown over the different leper wards for males, females, and children, as well as the temple and school attached to the asylum. The present strength of the inmates is as follows:—3 Eurasians, 33 Native Christians, 20 Mahomedans, 176 Marathas, and 35 Mhars, of whom 164 are males, 97 females, and 6 children, making a total of 267. Their Excellencies went over the extensive grounds surrounding the wards, which have been prettily laid out since the opening of the asylum. The arrangements for the comfort of the patients were found to be all that could be desired, and they are visited, regularly every morning, and sometimes twice a day, by the medical officer. The Municipal Commissioner visited the asylum with parental care as often he could, and saw personally that the patients are well looked after. The inmates expressed their satisfaction with the excellent accommodation and generous rations provided for them. They got meat and eggs twice a week, in addition to the usual rations; and were often treated to sweetmeats by native visitors. H. E. Lord Lansdowne enquired of the two French patients from Pondicherry, who have been recently admitted, as to how they were progressing, and his Excellency was glad to hear they were well cared for by the doctor in charge of the asylum. After going through all the wards their Excellencies went into the dispensary and inspected the several samples of food, such as rice, wheat, dal, sugar, tea, ghee, salt, sago, spices, &c., which were put into different metallic plates. Their Excellencies and Dr. Fenn then entered their names in the visitors' book and left, expressing themselves much pleased with the arrangements, which were so ably carried out in all their details by Dr. Choksey under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner. When their Excellencies had taken their seats in the carriage, H. E. the Governor called Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, the head of the Detective Police, and introduced him to H. E. the Viceroy. H. E. Lord Lansdowne thanked Sirdar Abdul Ali for the trouble he had taken, remarking "I did not know that I was looked after by you." Lord Lansdowne, before leaving the asylum, intimated his intention of providing a treat for the inmates.

THE VICEROY AT THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who was accompanied by his Excellency Lord Harris and party, made an inspection of the Victoria Institute, at half-past seven yesterday morning. On alighting from his carriage Lord Harris presented to the Viceroy the following gentlemen who constitute the members of the Board:—Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet; Doctor Thomas Blaney; Mr. A. F. Beaufort; Lieut.-Col. W. S. S Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.; Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the secretary of the Institute; and Principal Phythian. The latter two gentlemen conducted their Excellencies to the Science Rooms, where Mr. Tavaria was in charge of that department, showed them over the laboratories and exhibited the various apparatus. Their attention was next directed to the Mechanics' Lecture Room under Mr. Hullah, and then to the Ripon Textile School, at the entrance to which Mr. Hugh Monie was introduced to his Excellency the Viceroy, who was conducted by this gentleman through the various departments, in which the students were working at the machines. His Excellency was deeply interested in their operation, with which he expressed his satisfaction. The workshops of the Sir J. J. Engineering School were next entered under the supervision of Mr. Dunlop, in the six departments of which the students were busily engaged. Both their Excellencies attempted and successfully effected a cast in the foundry representing the coat-of-arms of H. E. Lord Harris. From this branch of the Institute the visitors returned to the Science Building, passing through the machine drawing-rooms under the instruction of Mr. Good. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord Harris signed the visitor's book and inspected the volumes presented to the library of the Institute by various publishers. Before descending from this portion of the building the examination room was inspected, and the portraits of Lord Reay, Sir D. M. Petit, and Sir Frank Forbes Adam. His Excellency after announcing a holiday to the students in commemoration of his visit entered his carriage, and the party drove off amidst vociferous cheering. The tasteful manner in which the college was decorated with flags and bunting presented a gay appearance, and reflected credit upon the labours of Messrs. Commissariat-walla and Wacha.

VISIT TO SIR D. M. PETIT'S MILL.

Yesterday evening, H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by H. E. Lord Harris and Captain Brazier-Creagh, A.-D.-C., visited Sir Dinshhaw Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tardeo. Their Excellencies left Government House, at 4-30 p.m., in a carriage-and-pair, escorted by Ressaldar Syedoolakhan, Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Harris and a detachment of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard. On the Government House carriage entering the mill compound, the workmen loudly cheered their Excellencies, who were received by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and his sons Mr. Framjee and Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, and his son Mr. C. N. Wadia, and the managing directors of the mill. Their Excellencies were first taken to the cloth warehouse on the first floor of the premises. The staircases and the rooms through which their Excellencies passed were covered with carpets and red-cloth manufactured in the mill, and the premises were gaily decorated with flags and banners. The Viceroy and Lord Harris were then shown the weaving shed, carding and blow rooms, engine house, spinning and sizing rooms. The Viceroy took a deep interest in and enquired minutely about what he saw, and Mr. N. N. Wadia explained everything to the Viceroy. In the reeling room the Viceroy examined the glass wristlets of a woman working in the mill. Their Excellencies were then led to the stock warehouse where all sorts of cloth, stockings, handerchiefs, thread, &c., were laid out. H. E. the Viceroy and Lord Harris were conducted to the office room, where after they had taken tea, Sir Dinshaw placed garlands of flowers round the necks of their Excellencies and presented them with beautiful bouquets of flowers. The Viceroy and Lord Harris wrote their names in the visitors' book. The Viceroy expressed the pleasure he felt in visiting the mill, and after shaking hands with Sir Dinshaw, his sons, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, their Excellencies entered the Government House carriage and drove to the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill. Inspector Framjee Bhicajee and Superintendent Grennan who were present at the Petit Mill, kept the road clear for the Viceregal party, while Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, rode in front of the Viceroy's carriage.

VISIT TO SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL.

The Viceroy and the Governor were received at the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill by Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. E. Moses, Mr. Damodardass Tapidass, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass, Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Modi, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolally, Head of the Detective Police, were also present to welcome their Excellencies. Their Excellencies were taken to a room where different kinds of silk cloth, including *sarees* of various colours, checks, *shellaries khund*, and pittamber, containing on them various kinds of coloured flowers. Their Excellencies were showed over the next silk department, warping and soft silk department, beaming, bleaching, dyeing, painting, weaving, &c. His Excellency the Viceroy was much pleased with what he saw and said that he had never seen such splendid silk cloths before. The Viceroy greatly admired the way in which the silk cloth was manufactured. In the pattern-making and card-cutting department the workmen cut two thick paper cards showing the words "Welcome," and the cards were presented to their Excellencies. The Viceroy expressed to Mr. S. D. Sassoon that he was much pleased, and after shaking hands with the gentlemen present their Excellencies drove back to Government House, Malabar Hill.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night, his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the members of his staff, left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by special train for Piparia. Special arrangements had been made in connection with the departure of the train; and Mr. Keily, the Passenger Superintendent, Mr. Middleton, the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Goldsmidt, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police, assisted by Inspector Jeffereis, and Mr. Ryan, the station master, were busy in seeing all the arrangements carefully carried out. The platform was covered with scarlet baize. Among those present at the station were—Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., the Agent, Mr. H. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, Colonel Firebrace, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Dr. N. H. Chocksey, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, &c. The Government House carriages, conveying H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor, with members of their staffs, arrived at the station at 10-30 p. m., and on the Viceroy stepping into the station, Colonel Firebrace introduced to him Messrs. Barnett, Conder, and Goldsmidt, and other railway officials. A move was then made towards the carpetted platform, where Lord Lansdowne warmly shook hands with those present and took his seat in his saloon, and soon after the special steamed out of the station. The members of his Excellency's staff, who accompanied him, were Captain the Hon. Mr. Harbord, Captain Pakenham, Aides-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major Fenn. The members of H. E. the Governor's staff, who accompanied him were Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary, Captain Nuttal, Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Sayaidoola Khan, and Captain Gordon, Commandant of the Body guard.

The Viceroy's special consisted of one East India brake, one third class carriage, one second class carriage, one first class carriage, one first class East India carriage, the Viceroy's saloon, one dining carriage, one cooking carriage, one third class carriage, one road van, and one front brake. Mr. Middleton, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Elton and Mr. Gregory, Resident Engineers, and Mr. Goldsmidt, Superintendent of the Railway Police, accompanied the special, which will continue travelling to-day and to-morrow, reaching Piparia (505 miles from Bombay) at 3-30 a.m. to-morrow. The special was timed to arrive at Igatpuri at 3-30 this morning, leaving it at 10-8 a.m. after breakfast. Leaving Nassik at 11-17 a. m., it was to reach Nangaon at 2-11 p.m., in time for luncheon. Bhosawul was to be reached at 5-35 p.m., in time for afternoon tea; and Khundwa about 9 p.m. to-day in time for dinner. Leaving Itarsi at 1-45 a.m. to-morrow, the special was expected to arrive at Piparia, at 3-30 a.m.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual meeting of the above Association was held last night, at the premises of the Ripon Club, Hornby Road Mr. Manockshaw Talyarkhan presiding.

After the minutes being adopted, the annual report was read. The report stated that the Association had held during the year eleven committee and three general meetings, at which several educational topics of great importance were considered and discussed. On the 19th May, 1891, they passed a resolution cordially acknowledging Mr. Nugent's endeavours to obtain recognition of the claims of local Graduates to be employed in service, and during the year they also considered the University examination reforms, and a report was drawn up and adopted on the 21st Dec., 1891. They had also to bring before the notice of the University authorities the complaints made about certain serious irregularities in the Matriculation Examination—and a letter was forwarded to the University Registrar with a copy of the paper in which such opinions were expressed, but no reply had yet been received. The thanks of the Association were due to Messrs. Damoder Krishna Karandikar and Daji Abaji Khare for going to Nagpore to represent the Association at the Seventh Indian National Congress. The Association had also to consider the grievances of the students who appeared at the L.C.E. Examination (old system). A letter was sent to the University Registrar containing the resolution of the Association, pointing out the injustice done to those candidates and the arguments in support thereof. There were at present 250 members on the list, and the audited accounts showed at the close of the year under report that there was a balance of Rs. 776-2-4 as against Rs. 302-5-10, the balance for the previous year. The report was unanimously adopted.

The result of the ballot showed that Mr. P. M. Mehta was elected president, Messrs. Rustam K. R. Cama and Jamietram Nanabhai, secretaries, and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, treasurer.

Mr. Paymaster moved that the Committee be directed to forward a memorial to the Senate, requesting the Fellows to allow the Graduates of the University of Bombay to witness the proceedings of the Senate, at which press reporters were admitted. An amendment was moved by Mr. Setalvad that the public could be admitted to such meetings. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Paymaster also moved and seconded by Dr. Katrak, that the committee be asked to bring to the notice of the Syndics of the University the great desirability of publishing annually the Wilson Philological Lectures in book form.

The proposition was carried. Votes of thanks to the retiring committee, the auditors, and the examination reform sub-committee, and the chairman concluded the business.

A STRANGE CASE OF SMUGGLING.

On Saturday last, a strange case of opium smuggling was detected by Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department. Two leather bags, containing opium, carefully sewn and wrapped up with old gunny bags were found at the Carnac Bunder Station. It seems that some person booked the bags from some Native State in Rajpootana, and sent them to Bombay by train, without the name of the consignee and simply addressed, "Carnac Bunder Station" declared as gunny. They were placed in the middle of a large number of old gunny bags, leaving both ends open to prevent suspicion. Mr. Rustom being in doubt ordered the bags to be opened and found the two leather bags containing opium, worth about Rs. 400, which he at once took possession of and sent over to the Customs. The owner of the bags as well as the consignee or agent in Bombay are unknown.

MOUNT CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

An appeal is being made by a committee, of which Mr. B. V. Gomes is secretary, for funds for carrying out the scheme, approved by his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun, for erecting a new Roman Catholic Church at Bandora. It is stated in support of the undertaking that the Roman Catholic population of Bandora is daily increasing, and has already grown so numerous that there is not with the present church accommodation sufficient room for the faithful to attend Divine Service. Already the sum of Rs. 3,075 has been raised amongst themselves, and through the kindness of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church, and by the permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore, a free site has been obtained. The estimated cost, however, for the work is Rs. 12,000 and contributions are called for to make up the deficiency. The secretary, Mr. Gomes, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Fort, is authorised to receive all contributions.

THE WHEELER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask you to correct a mis-statement as to Mr. Wheeler's position and circumstances in your article of the 25th ultimo. I have no doubt it was unintentional, but it may prejudice him in the eyes of the public. Their opinions may or may not ultimately be found in accordance with those of the Commission. I have no wish to argue for one view or another. You say Mr. Wheeler was a Judge on Rs. 2,500 a month, and argue from this his conduct as to the Bank decree was incapable of excuse. Mr. Wheeler had only been appointed last April to act as a Judge in the third grade; his pay was Rs. 1,555; till then he had been a Joint Magistrate on Rs. 1,000. I would add that a Judge of six months' standing might very easily be unaware of a section in the Bengal Civil Courts Act which had escaped the notice of the Government legal advisers. The charge as to that section was added after the Commission opened.

In another instance Mr. Wheeler erred in good company. He told Mr. Justice Straight he understood decrees against public servants had to be reported to Government. The learned Judges accepted this. Sec. 429 of the Civil Procedure Code was floating before their minds, but it has no application to decrees against a public servant for his personal debts.—Yours, &c.,

A NORTH-WEST CIVILIAN.

MR. HUME'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been asked whether my experience and observation accords with Mr. Hume's assertion that the population of India is in a state of abject poverty, seething in discontent and despair, and prepared to rise at any moment and wreck civilization. So far as I can understand Mr. Hume has come to this conclusion, because the wealthy refuse to give of their wealth to his Congress scheme, and the toiling millions are equally apathetic, and decline to give him a pice. I have never believed in Mr. Hume and his extravagances, and his last letter to the members of the so-called National Congress confirms me in the opinion I have formed from the first. The description he gives of the effects upon the people of the existing system of administration is a gross libel upon the British Indian Government, and a reckless and cruel misrepresentation of the real state of things. It would be no compliment to a man of Mr. Hume's intelligence to suppose it to be the emanation from a disordered brain. It may be as his own friend, the Dewan Bahadoor Ragoonath Row, says that age has destroyed the balance of his mind. If that be so it is the manifest duty of Mr. Hume's friends to take care of him.—Yours, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

Gogo, April 3.

NOTES FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, March 30.

The hot season has commenced sooner, and is likely to prove more severe than usual. The scarcity of water both in the city and the districts is increasing day by day. The scanty rainfall during the last three years combined with a regular drought this year has brought about this lamentable result. As the supply of water of this city is naturally very deficient, the people here endured extreme distress during the last three years, and this year their suffering is almost sure to reach a climax. It is feared that a regular water-famine with its natural companion disease is likely to prevail during the next three months. The Municipality had resolved that the best way to gain a better water-supply is to utilise the water of the river Sipri, which is about 14 miles distant from here. Accordingly the services of an overseer have been specially engaged, and the necessary plans and estimate, which amount to seven lakhs of rupees, prepared. The Municipality then requested the Government to give their sanction and assistance to carry out the project. Thereupon the Government sent Mr. Doig, the Engineer, to see personally whether it was practicable and likely to afford an abundant supply of water. When that officer came here and examined the scheme, he found that it would cost about seventeen lakhs and not seven, as estimated by the municipal overseer, and was of opinion that, though it would answer the purpose, its costliness would be a great objection. Mr. Doig, therefore, proposed that the city be provided with water by sinking a number of wells in the bed of the river Seena, which runs quite close, and conveying the water from them by means of machinery. To this proposal the Municipality objected on the ground that the water of the river is not fit for drinking, that the wells will afford a very scanty supply, as the source of the river being very near it remains always dry, and that it will be impossible for the Municipality to bear the permanent cost of maintaining the machinery. But Mr. Doig resolved to see whether the first two objections will hold good by actual experience. Accordingly some wells were dug in the bed of the river, and a sample of the water was sent to the Government Analyser at Bombay for examination. The latter officer after analysing it has reported that the water is quite unfit for drinking purposes. But this opinion did not, it seems, satisfy either the Engineer or the Government, as Mr. Howard, the Superintending Engineer, has forwarded another sample of the same to the Analyser for further examination. No reply from him has yet been received. Thus more than a year has been spent in these preliminary proceedings, and it is impossible to know how much more time will be required before the Government comes to any final decision. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that before the matters go to the extremes and the city is depopulated, Government will relieve the people from their present pitiable condition by sanctioning without further delay the Sipri river project. If the work is executed departmentally I am persuaded it can certainly be finished at a much less cost than is estimated. Or if the Government consider that the income of the Municipality will not warrant such an expenditure, the Shendi acqueduct should be acquired, which will no doubt furnish the city with a sufficient quantity of water at a very small cost.

The triennial election of the Municipal Commissioners took place here on the 25th instant. In seven wards out of the twelve there was only one candidate in each, but in the remaining five there was some competition. From the way the votes are given it appears that the greater portion of the people do not yet understand the system and object of local self-government. It seems necessary that some educational test be laid down as an additional qualification to those prescribed in the Municipal Act to become voters and candidates. And with regard to the nominated commissioners there is greater necessity for amending the Act. No qualifications are prescribed for them in it, as has been done in the case of the elective commissioners, and there is nothing to ensure the Collector's appointment of competent men. Though we have an excellent Collector in Mr. Ebden, who is a very able, considerate, and straightforward gentleman, and not likely to be influenced in his nominations, it is confidently believed that he will select competent, well-qualified persons.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Siam, with the English Mails of 25th March, left Aden at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and may be expected to reach Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The Siam communicated at Aden with the Britannia, which left London on March 18, Brindisi on March 27 and brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. H. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baxtar, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dingey and three children, Mr. G. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Winchcombe, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jones and two infants, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. H. H. Mulroney, two infants, and two ayahs.

From Gibraltar—Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Newton and three children, and Lieut. F. C. Poole.

From Brindisi—Capt. C. C. Anderson, Mr. P. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lyall, Miss Lyall, Miss L. Lyall, Mr. A. O. Carey, Mr. A. Martin, Mr. R. H. Coxe, Mr. H. Schurr, Mr. J. F. Darling, Mr. W. Hartt, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. Bryson.

For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller and infant, Capt. A. W. Thorneycroft, and Capt. Burton.

CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already received	2,325
Mr. H. F. Aston	50
W. M.	25
Mr. Sorabjee Jehangier	10
Total	Rs. 2,410

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

WILLIAMS' FURTHER ESCAPADES AND ARREST.

PROPOSED COMING TO BOMBAY.

The Australian papers bring further details of the Melbourne wife-murder and of Williams's subsequent flight and arrest. After committing the deed he was met by one of his fellow-voyagers in a very surprising condition. Instead of being loudly dressed as was his wont he was shabby and unkempt and, in a reply to a question, said he was leaving Australia at once. "Where are you going"? he was asked. "I am going to Bombay, I have had an offer to superintend three jute mills there. I was offered £800 a year by the company in England, but I declined to go at that salary; but I have since seen the company's agents in Melbourne. At first they offered me £850 a year. This also I declined. They then telegraphed home to see whether they might offer me £900. Leave was granted, and as this satisfies me I am going.' That was the last seen of Williams until his arrest. It appears, however, that two or three days after the murder he had essayed to enter upon a fresh matrimonial adventure. Under the name of Duncan he took up his residence at the Cathedral hotel, Melbourne, and addressed the following letter to a local matrimonial agent :—

Melbourne, 2nd January, 1892.

Matrimonal.

Dear Sir,—The undersigned, staying at the above address, wishes to meet with a young lady with the above intentions. She must be good looking, age about 18 or 20, and know something of housekeeping.

I myself am 32 years old, and an engineer by trade. I have £360 in the bank, and am about to enter into a good appointment. Am sober, steady man. Am just from England, and 14 years' testimonials from one master. Please enclose photo.—Yours, &c.,

F. Duncan.

This letter was written in the usual caligraphic style which Williams adopted, no attempt having been made to disguise his natural method. A formal reply came back from the agency, asking Williams to make an appointment for an interview, and he accordingly wrote, stating his intention to call at Mr. Holt's on a certain date, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. Perhaps on second thoughts he grew afraid of becoming involved in delicate complications which might interfere with his flight if ever the necessity for it arose—a contingency which was possible—and he therefore failed to carry out his own arrangement.

FRESH MATRIMONIAL DESIGNS.

On 12th January, with something like £150 in his pocket, he determined to put an appreciable distance between him and the scene of his crime, and proceeded to Sydney. The idea of a second marriage had by no means forsaken him, and he doubtless improved whatever opportunities came in his path for cultivating the acquaintance of ladies of such standing and disposition as seemed to qualify them for the position of his helpmeet. He encountered a lady of this description on board the steamer, which conveyed him to Sydney in January, in the person of Miss Rounsefell, of Bathurst, New South Wales, to whom he was particularly attentive, and ultimately proposed marriage, the lady after some deliberation accepting him upon the strength of the statements he made to her with reference to his position and devotion.

THE STORY OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The story of Miss Rounsefell is an extraordinary one. About the beginning of last January she was staying with some friends at Broken Hill, which she was to leave in a few days for her home at Bathurst, in New South Wales. On the 10th January she accordingly took her passage on board the steamer Adelaide, anticipating, of course, no unusual event. It may be mentioned in passing that Miss Rounsefell is a somewhat prepossessing girl, quite young, not 19 years old yet. The steamer reached Adelaide on the 12th, and here a number of passengers were taken up, the round voyage to Sydney being continued the next day. Among the passengers was a man who gave his name as a Baron Swanston, but who has been doubly and trebly identified now as the man in custody for the Andrew-street murder. After the steamer left Adelaide Miss Rounsefell, it appears, suffered considerably from sea-sickness, and Swanston, who made himself generally useful or officious in this direction, offered her a few of the ordinary courtesies of a fellow passenger, which the lady was glad to accept. She confided to him that she was visiting Bathurst, whereupon he promptly told her that was his destination too, and that he was a native of the place. Parenthetically it may be remarked that Williams appears to have had a talent for spontaneous lying on a par with the rest of his amiable characteristics. However, to continue the narrative of his connection with Miss Rounsefell. He proposed that they should go to Bathurst together, and the young lady said that she would be glad of his company. This was before the steamer reached Sydney, and till the heads were in sight the man continued to ingratiate himself more and more into her good graces. One day, after a good deal of conversation, he suddenly proposed that they should get married. Miss Rounsefell states that she took the proposal as made half in jest, and she turned a direct reply by saying, half laughingly, "You'll think better of that; speak to me later on if you are in the same mind." That Williams was in earnest will be seen by the sequel. They arrived in Sydney late in the evening, too late for the young woman to catch the Bathurst train. Swanston proposed that they should go to an hotel, and the girl, on the arm of her terrible escort, went to the Wentworth Hotel. Here two rooms were engaged, and the next day both of them took tickets by the Bathurst train, and duly journeyed to that place. It must be explained that before Sydney had been reached Williams had been tolerably communicative about his position and affairs, and strangely enough he seems to have told the truth in many particulars. He had told the young girl that he was a tool maker, that he had not much money, and that he was going to West Australia. About other facts of his story there is a grim humor literally stupefying by the light of after events. He remarked over and over again that he had long desired to meet a nice amicable girl whom he could love, that he had never cared for a woman before, and that till he met her he had never contemplated matrimony. On the way up to Bathurst he renewed his offer, and then the girl told him that if he was in earnest she would consult with her sister and let him have an answer. When they arrived at Bathurst, Williams was duly introduced to the sister, and he went over the old lies, but always insisted upon his attachment to the girl. The upshot of it was that the two became engaged, and Williams sealed the awful compact by giving her three very handsome rings and a brooch. The callous, hardened character of the man has been expanded on *ad nauseam*; but there is something appallingly savage in the knowledge of the fact that the presents had been worn by the woman whom he hacked to death in Andrew-street a few days before. A few days after the understanding had been come to Williams left Bathurst for West Australia, leaving Sydney for Perth about the 21st of January. And here it may be mentioned that the identification of the photograph of the man arrested at Southern Cross by Miss Rounsefell as the same man who gave her the jewellery removes the last possibility that there can be any mistake about the capture.

For several weeks the girl delayed the marriage—she was not prepared, her health was bad, and she did not see the necessity for so much haste. But Williams' letters became more and more pressing, and so, at the beginning of this month, she decided to make the eventful trip. He had by this time got employment at Southern Cross and the last two letters the girl received contained—one the route to be taken to the diggings, and the other an order for £20 to pay her travelling expenses.

This was the position of affairs when Miss Rounsefell left Bathurst for Sydney. At Sydney she caught the Melbourne express, intending to go on to Adelaide and journey by the Oceanien to Perth. It seems that it was only by the merest accident that she did not proceed. She reached Melbourne on Friday, and engaged a room at the Federal Coffee Palace for one night, intending to embark by the Oceanien the next day. On Saturday morning she happened to meet a young man who had been a passenger on the steamer with her on a former occasion, and the two decided to pass away an hour or so by strolling through the streets. Both of them were strangers and the walk was prolonged till past 2 o'clock, at which time the news boys were vociferating the contents of the evening papers. According to Miss Rounsefell, she felt a somewhat unaccountably sudden desire to read about the murder, and her companion at her wish bought a paper. His first intimation that all was not right was brought about by the lady swooning on his arm, and when she had been restored to consciousness, the explanation was sufficiently startling. She had recognised in the description and portrait of the murderer the very man she was on the way to marry in Perth. She at once communicated with the police and placed in the hands of the detectives the voluminous correspondence that Williams had favoured her with, and also the rings, and these give another proof, if one were wanted, of the man's guilt.

On Saturday, 18th ult., at Southern Cross, the police arrested a man calling himself Baron Swanston, charged with having committed the Windsor murder. He was taken before the Magistrate and remanded for eight days.

THE ALLEGED PORTRAIT OF WILLIAMS.

The Melbourne police were placed in receipt of a photograph which was forwarded by the Sydney detectives under the impression that it was a picture of Williams. It was undoubtedly a photograph of a man, named Fredrick Bayley Deeming, who had at one time carried on business in Sydney as a plumber, gasfitter and tool maker, and who, after an insolvency in the year 1888, had mysteriously disappeared. Acting upon description furnished from Melbourne, a Sydney police were led to the conclusion that Deeming and William were one and the same person, and accordingly sent the picture of Deeming on in that belief.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

The remains of Emily Williams, the wife of Albert Williams, who met her death at the hands of her husband, and whose body was found buried beneath a hearthstone at the house at 57, Andrew-street, Windsor, were interred in the Melbourne General Cemetry. A large crowd assembled in the neighbourhood of the morgue, and when the coffin had been deposited in the hearse and the cortege moved off, a considerable proportion, chiefly women, followed respectfully behind, their numbers being augmented as the procession passed through the streets of the city. The interment service was of a very impressive character. A number of wreaths were deposited upon the grave, among the tokens of sympathy sent being floral garlands by Mrs. and Miss Firth, the wife and daughter of Captain Firth, who was a fellow passenger of Williams's on board the Kaiser Wilhelm.

The evidence of identification already adduced was strengthened by the statement of Dr. Loveridge Scott, of Bay-street, Brighton, who, as a passenger on board the Kaiser Wilhelm, had many opportunities of observing Mrs. Williams. Dr. Scott is quite convinced from an inspection of the remains of the murdered woman that the corpse is that of the wife of Williams.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM ON BIMETALLISM.

The *Pioneer*, in an article on Sir Frank Forbes Adam's speech when presiding over the reading of Mr. Darling's paper on Silver Fluctuation before the East India Association, confesses to feeling one difficulty in dealing with it.

Most monometallic argument, it says, lend themselves with great readiness to the purposes of an opponent. In the favourite slang of modern controversy they are very easily pulverised. But even for being pulverised a certain degree of coherence is desirable in a substance: you cannot apply that treatment to a plateful of pea-soup. Sir Frank Adam is a monometallist, it is true: he tells us so in his speech, and he makes various remarks which show with conclusive certainty that he is not a bimetallist. But he does not venture to give us any reasons whatever for the faith that is in him. He speaks almost as though this were the first occasion on which his mind had been applied to the phenomena of silver exchange. *While listening to Mr. Darling's paper*, a thought had occurred to him that the evil caused by the fluctuation of exchange fell chiefly upon individuals, but did not hurt the country. Perhaps not. If you entirely remove from a country all the individuals who inhabit it, the capacity of that country for being indifferent to the vicissitudes of life becomes quite infinite. Even at the North Pole cold merely affects individuals, and the North Pole itself is perfectly unhurt. The individuals in India who feel the decline of the exchangeable value of silver are all those who are subject in any way, direct or indirect, to taxation; and when these are eliminated from the population, the residue below the taxable level is not a very mighty class. One is further inclined to suppose that Sir Frank Adam brought his mind to bear upon the subject of his speech for the first time while listening to Mr. Darling, for he goes on to point out, as conflicting with the bimetallic theory, that the value of a piece of cloth and value of freight fluctuated continually. Surely the bimetallists would not recommend that Government should by an international agreement attempt to fix these relations. Of course, a man who can say this does not comprehend the broadest and most elementary principles on which the bimetallic theory rests; he has never asked himself in any scientific spirit what currency is, nor sought to ascertain what proportion of the precious metals existing in the world is employed as currency, and what proportion is used in the arts. He has never reflected on the differences between a measure of value and a measure of weight. He does not understand that value, to begin with, is relative; that the nearest approach to an ideal standard of value is a substance which is durable and not liable to fluctuate in its serviceability to mankind, so that in itself it will not be subject to capricious changes in popular demand; which, therefore, must exist in sufficient volume to be readily obtained everywhere in exchange for its fair value of other commodities. That gold alone does not fulfil these conditions; that gold and silver together do, and that the two metals can be linked together by currency customs just because they have practically no function to perform in the world, which withdraws any relatively great proportion of their total volume from the currency. These and many similar propositions are now elementary truths of the great investigation concerning the circulating medium about which—after the report of the Royal Commission—it is still possible for people to be ignorant, but on which it is not possible for people up to date to have divergent opinions.

But Sir Frank Adam talks as though these elementary notions were newly developed heresies of a strange class of people just born the other day called bimetallists. He regards the single gold standard as one of four pillars on which he regards the industrial supremacy of Great Britain as resting. "No Government would venture to remove one of these pillars unless there were the very strongest reasons for so doing, and it could be shown that the change would be for the benefit of the trade of the country. The onus of proof lay with those who wished to effect the change!" That such language can be used in the present day—after so many years of national education—is bewildering! As if the bi-metallist had not shouldered the onus of proof with the heartiest goodwill nearly twenty years ago! As if they had not ever since been performing with it in public all over the world, as lightly and easily as a juggler performs with his cup and balls. One by one antagonists have given way to reason: the great Commission representing all the single standard prejudice that could be got together divided itself half and half—one half thinking that bi-metalism could be carried out and ought to be, the other that it could be but ought not to be,—and yet years afterwards, concerning elementary propositions included in the admissions of the whole Commission, we have a man who ventures to take the chair at a public meeting in London talking this egregious nonsense about cloth and freight and the onus of proof. And to make the situation worse he is introduced to us as of Manchester, where really there are men who struggle to educate their commercial brethren in the principles of currency science. If Sir Frank Adam had been of Timbuctoo or the interior of China one could have accounted for him more easily.

STERLING AND RUPEES.

The following table is from Mr. J. Westwood Thompson's Circular :—

GOVERNMENT DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

Amounts drawn on India during each official year, with equivalent in Sterling.

Official Year.	Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers.	Amount received in Sterling.
	Rs.	£
1861-62* ..	1,20,03,592	1,193,729
1862-63....	6,66,37,237	6,641,576
1863-64....	9,01,41,749	8,979,521
1864-65....	6,82,45,100	6,789,473
1865-66....	7,04,71,747	6,998,899
1866-67....	5,84,14,133	5,603,746
1867-68....	4,28,18,177	4,137,285
1868-69....	3,83,40,000	3,705,741
1869-70....	7,20,00,000	6,980,122
1870-71....	9,00,85,000	8,443,509
1871-72....	10,70,00,000	10,310,339
1872-73....	14,70,25,000	13,939,095
1873-74....	14,26,57,000	13,285,678
1874-75....	11,74,37,000	10,841,615
1875-76....	13,75,00,000	12,389,613
1876-77....	14,85,75,122	12,695,799
1877-78....	11,69,85,000	10,134,455
1878-79....	16,91,23,612	13,948,565
1879-80....	18,35,00,000	15,261,810
1880-81....	18,32,77,000	15,239,677
1881-82....	22,21,09,350	18,412,429
1882-83....	18,58,56,993	15,120,521
1883-84....	21,62,15,462	17,599,805
1884-85....	17,10,22,118	13,758,909
1885-86....	13,53,25,369	10,292,692
1886-87....	16,70,03,150	12,136,279
1887-88....	21,81,23,993	15,358,577
1888-89....	20,89,91,221	14,252,859
1889-90....	22,41,86,638	15,474,496
1890-91....	21,18,69,300	15,969,034
	Rs. 4,02,29,39,701	£335,915,848

* From 22nd January to 31st March only.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Madras has good reason to be satisfied with the record of Geological Survey work carried out last year. The localisation of gold tracts has been finished, a possible coalfield near Madras has been discovered, the steatite mines of Kurnool have been reported upon, and the Nellore mica deposits have been inspected. Further, a "splendid specimen" of apatite has been found in the neighbourhood of the last named.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Procurator of the French Republic, a Paris correspondent says, is bringing an action for libel against the *Intransigeant*. That paper spoke of him as the friend and accomplice of the undertaker Michot, who organized a gang of housebreakers, received their stolen goods, and was involved in the assassination of an old man, named Ollivier. The *Intransigeant* will plead that this was a skit on the part of M. Rochefort, or, rather, a figure of speech. It will be for a jury to say whether such a mode of writing is or not legitimate.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* announces the engagement of Countess Marie Waideck, the daughter of the late Archduke Henry and his morganatic wife, whose deaths are still recent, with the Duke della Grazia. The correspondent writes: This marriage, I am told, was planned before the Archduke's unexpected death. The young Duke is of interesting descent. After the Duchess of Berry, Comte de Chambord's mother, fled from France, she married the Italian marquis Di Pignatelli, on whom was conferred the title of Duca della Grazia. The present bridegroom is the grandson of the Duchess of Berry by this Italian marriage.

A recent report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has expressed his intention of visiting England this year has attracted the attention of several of the Russian organs. The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says: Whether well or ill-founded, the rumour is naturally unwelcome to the ultranational Russian journals which affect to percieve some hidden and sinister design in the proposed visit of Abdurrhaman to the British capital. A southern journal goes so far as to express its unqualified conviction that should the Ameer undertake this long journey, entailing, as it necessarily would, a lengthy absence from his dominion, events will assuredly arise to prevent his ever returning to Cabul.

A correspondent informs a home paper that the ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased some 7,000 metres of land at Cap Martin on which to erect a villa. This purchase was made during her stay at the Hotel Cup Martin last year, but is not in her own name. She is, however, understood to be still awaiting permission to build from the French Government. The Cap Martin has nothing whatever to do with the Prince or Principality of Monaco, being situated about two miles from the frontier, between Monte Carlo and Mentone. It formed part of the territory which included the town of Mentone, sold by the late Prince of Monaco in 1854 to the French Government for the sum of £160,000.

One of the chief trades at this time of the year between France and Russia is that in natural flowers, which being brought to Paris from the south and from suburban hothouses, are arranged by professional florists in fanciful and tasteful manner in baskets, posies, and floral ornaments, and then packed with as much care as though they were costly millinery. Each stem is rolled in wadding, and a ball of moss is fastened on the end to keep flower and foliage fresh. The Imperial and Grand Ducal Courts are the great customers at St. Petersburg, and the old and wealthy aristocracy at Moscow. Every box of flowers intended for Imperial use is, before being nailed and sealed up, examined by a member of the Russian Police to see that no explosive lurks in it.

From the statistics of receipts of the Paris theatres—which are perfectly trustworthy because they are checked by an official representing the Municipality for the purpose of levying a tax on the gross amount—it appears that Parisians and strangers among them spent in play-going last year nearly twenty-four millions of francs, or not a great deal short of one million sterling. This is slightly more than the receipts of the previous year, but less by ten millions of francs than the amount in Exhibition year (1889). Looking back to the early years of the Second Empire the total receipts are found ranging only from six to nine millions. From that time—with the exception of the terrible 1871, when they dropped to considerably less than six millions—the amount is found pretty steadily rising year by year.

According to private reports received by the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* from the interior of Russia, the Nihilist propaganda is being actively carried on in the famine-stricken provinces. Some of the Revolutionist leaflets now being surreptitiously scattered among the discontented and disaffected people expatiate on the exemplary resistance offered to the Government by Pugatcheff and Senka Razine last century, when the former raised the people from the Pruth to the Urals. The object of extolling the insurrections led by these two rebels would appear to be to excite the people against the priests in the first place. This is touching a weak and susceptible part of the feelings and sentiments of the peasant, who, with an inborn veneration for his Church, nevertheless, detest the priest.

The aeronaut, Captain Dworniki, has succeeded at last in the descent with a parachute from his balloon at Naples. In ten minutes the balloon, with Dworniki depending from it seated on a trapeze, had reached a height of 5,000 feet. The parachute, when set free, was dashed about by the wind so violently that often the captain's body touched its edge, swinging rapidly from side to side, so that the spectators screamed with horror. However, in five minutes the descent was accomplished, the aeronaut safely touching ground in the street of the Merzellina, near the Lione fountain. The people surrounded the captain, some of them even embracing him, and when he took refuge in a carriage, he was accompanied in triumph by the crowd. The balloon was carried over the Vomero, where it fell into the woods of the Duke of Salvi, who for some time refused to give it up.

An important step is, it seems, about to be taken in regard to technical education in Paris. A proposition has been made, and is said to be looked upon with a favourable eye by the French authorities, to transfer the whole of the fine collection of ancient musical instruments belonging to the Paris Conservatoire to a committee of French pianoforte manufacturers, the collection thus forming the nucleus of a musical museum to assist in the higher education of workmen employed in the musical instrument manufacturing trades of France. On their side, the masters are expected to furnish the necessary funds for the purchase of modern instruments and to defray the working expenses, and it is suggested that each manufacturer shall contribute at least £4 a year to this object. The Chambre Syndicate des Instruments de Musique have voted unanimously in favour of the scheme, and have appointed a special committee to arrange details.

The warnings of our Consuls and others against the specious promises of Brazilian emigration agents receive a mournful commentary in the piteous story of the poor Bradford emigrants who have just landed in Liverpool. Of some hundred and sixty who went away last year in the hope of finding a home and a living on Brazilian soil more than seventy are reported to have perished by fever or privation. The remainder, thanks to the little fund raised by subscription among the people of Yorkshire and Lancashire, have found their way back, worn, wasted and destitute. The first batch arriving by the Liguria are described as "mostly widows and young children." One poor woman had come back without her husband and three children, another had lost her uncle and three children, and so on. One little girl, named Annie Gleeson, told how she had been driven by the police from her mother, whom she had not seen again, but heard that she was in the hospital at Rio. Such is the horrible story.

A DAY'S RACING IN PERSIA.

The following account of a Persian race meeting appears in the *Sporting Times* :—

The Persians are essentially a nation of horsemen, and from their earliest infancy are accustomed both to tend and ride horses, so that they may really be said to be more at home on a horse's back than even on their own feet. They are all of them fearless riders, and have a firm seat and perfect control of their horse, though their style of riding may appear clumsy to the Western eye, and certainly lacks the grace and elegance of the accomplished European horseman's management of his horse; but they can perform feats of skill on horseback—such as shooting from a horse when going at full gallop at quite a small mark, which they almost invariably hit, or at game—which it would probably puzzle the best horseman in Europe to equal.

"Up till to-day, however, for various reasons, no Persian race meeting has been held at Teheran for the past six or seven years, though prior to that date the Royal Meeting was an annual fixture and used to take place a few days after the Persian New Year's Day (March 21), and was quite looked upon as one of the official pageants of the year, at Which H. M. the Shah himself attended in more or less state and invited the foreign representatives also to attend, a special box being set apart for their accommodation.

"The races were all more trials of endurance than of speed, and were run over distances ranging from twelve to four miles, and the horses used to be prepared for months beforehand in the peculiar way customary in Persia. Naturally a much longer and more searching course of training was necessary for horses that were to run over such long distances than is the case in Europe where races are so much shorter, and where, moreover, they are so numerous that a trainer could not give his horses the same slow, laborious course of training that was in vogue here where the horses are only wanted to run once a year, or at most twice.

"The European colony had, however, almost yearly got up a scratch meeting among themselves over distances of ground more suited to our European ideas of racing, and this year a rather more pretentious two-day meeting was held, at which a certain number of Persians ran horses. The success of this meeting may have been for something in the Shah's sudden determination to start a race meeting again at Teheran, or it may have been only a natural feeling of regret that in such a country, where all the horsemen, the innate love of sport in connection with the horse which exists in the hearts of all Persians should have no field in which to develop itself. Whatever the reason may have been the Shah made the vrey excellent resolution that a new racecourse should be made, the old racecourse being no longer available, as it has been turned into one of the most beautiful of the many royal gardens in the environs of the capital. A spot was accordingly chosen near one of the Shah's palaces, which is built on a hill called Doshan Teppeh, situated at a distance of about four miles from Teheran, and the work was at once put in hand.

"From a picturesque point of view, no better spot could have been chosen, as the course, a circular one, is situated at the immediate foot of the above-mentioned hill, on which is most advantageously perched the Shah's palace. Immediately facing the palace on the east are other hills, which form part of His Majesty's best and most favourite shooting preserves. To the south again are hills in the background, and on the north stretches a wide plain backed by the snow-capped summits of the Elburz Mountains. The course is nearly flat, and all that could be done had been done to make it good going, but as was only to be expected on a waste soil which had only freshly been prepared, the course was in many places decidedly rough and stony, and certainly not a course on which any English trainer would have allowed his horses to run; but horses here are accustomed to rough and stony ground, and what they had to gallop on to-day, bad as it certainly was in parts, was probably much better than the ground on which they have been accustomed to gallop all their lives.

"The distance round the course is about a mile and a half, and the longest race was six times round, that is to say, nine miles, and the shortest twice round, or about three miles. A tent was erected for H. M. the Shah, on an eminence close to the edge of the course, and was admirably situated, both for seeing and to suit the natural configuration of the ground, which was such that the horses finished at the Royal tent up a gradual ascent. Tents were also provided for the Foreign Representatives and other celebrities, and a large number of people collected together to witness the sport.

"All European luxuries, such as saddling enclosure and weighing-room, were, of course, conspicuous by their absence, but all passed off extremely well and in a most orderly manner, in spite of the want of accessories, such as those mentioned above, which would be considered an essential on an English or European racecourse, though it must be owned that it was very hard to find out who the horses which ran belong to, &c. As regard the saddling enclosure a small space did, however, as it were, form itself, and here just before the race the intending competitors put in an appearance. A rope was then drawn across the course, and the names of the horses were written down. As soon as all the names had been thus taken down by Government Treasury officials in Court robes, who were present to the number of fifteen or twenty, these officials approached the Royal tent, and one of them read out the name of the owner of each horse, a description of the horse itself, and the colours worn by its rider. As each horse's name was read out, its jockey rode off and took up his place on the course close to the rope which had been drawn across it. When the names of all the horses had been thus declared to the Shah, and all were in their places, a cry of 'Buru,' 'Go!' was given, and the rope was dropped. Then followed a scene which would appear strange on a European racecourse at the start of a race, which was as follows:—Each horse had a man standing beside him to see that he kept quiet, in every case a most unnecessary precaution, as it was marvellous to see how quiet the horses stood at the start. And this man was armed with a stick with which he began at once belabouring the horse he was attending to as soon as he saw the rope dropped, and away they all went as hard as they could lay legs to the ground, as if they were starting for a five furlong scramble, instead of for a race of from nine to three miles. This burst, however, did not last long, and the horses were soon steadied, a good deal more judgment being displayed by the jockeys in the race than one had been led to expect would be the case from previous experience, and, though there was certainly very little artistic finish about the riding, still a considerable knowledge of pace was shown by some of the riders, though, of course, there were several instances in which horses which were going very well for a long way were palpably ridden down by their over-eager jockies. Weight seemed to be entirely discounted, and although there was no such thing as a large horse giving a small one weight on account of his superior height, the jockies were of all sizes, from the quite diminutive boy, who was in most cases quite unable to regulate the speed of the horse he was riding, to the really somewhat corpulant man.

"There was no winning-post or judge's box apparent to the on-lookers, though it is to be imagined that some arrangement had been made by which somebody would have determined which horse had won in the event of a close finish, which on the occasion in question in no case occurred. As soon as the last turn was reached, the leading horse was joined by one or more horses ridden by people belonging to his stable, who rode up the course with him, partly, perhaps, to give him a lead for his final effort, and partly, perhaps, to prevent the next horse coming too near to him. The winning horse at the completion of the race galloped straight to the Shah's tent, and pulled up a short distance below it. As soon as all the horses that were likely to finish had done so, the same officials who had declared the names of the runners to the Shah again approached the royal tent, and declared the names of the first five horses. As each horse's name was read out by these somewhat peculiar clerks of the scales, a red bag, containing the amount of the stakes won, was handed to the jockey by the Amin-ul-Mulk, the Persian official who corresponds to our Chancellor of the Exchequer. Each jockey, when he had received his bag of money, made a low obeisance to the Shah, put the bag on his head, and rode away.

"No sooner was one race completed than the runners for the next race put in an appearance, and precisely the same scene was enacted as before. In order that the public might know the length of each race, flags were hoisted indicating how many times round the horses were to go, and as each round was completed a flag was lowered, so that by simply looking at the flags it was easy to see—when one had once had the mystery of the flags explained—how many rounds there remained to the finish of each race. No programme of any sort was issued, so that it was not until a considerable number of inquiries that one was able to find out which horse belonged to the various owners, and what the colours worn by the riders were, or, for the matter of that, what horse was running in which race.

"From fifteen to twenty horses took part in each race, which were five in number, and they belonged to the Shah, who ran no less than twenty-six horses in the course of the afternoon, and only succeeded in winning one race, to his son, the Naib-us-Sultaneh, Minister of War, and to various chamberlains and other court officials.

"Only a comparatively short notice had been issued before the races, and the horses, therefore, had not been in training quite so long as is generally considered necessary in Persia; but, to judge by their appearance their trainers must have been pretty severe on them during the limited time at their disposal, as most of them appeared to be trained to rags, which is perhaps not to be wondered at, when it is taken into consideration that one of the most essential component parts of the training of a Persian race horse is walking him for several hours at night—a system which, though it is doubtless well calculated to remove all superfluous fat, one would hardly imagine to be efficacious in causing a horse to lay on the muscle necessary for such a severe strain. The result of the first race, moreover, gave practical proof of how severe the strain was, as the winner had no sooner arrived at the Shah's tent at the end of the sixth round than he fell down dead. Two horses which took part in the second race (7½ miles) also fell down after the race from sheer exhaustion, though in both cases they recovered after a short time.

"I did not, unfortunately, arrive on the race-course soon enough to take the time of the first and longest race, of which the distance was about nine miles, but the times of the second (distance 7½ miles) and third races (distance six miles) were respectively 18 min. and 13¼ mins. It was impossible to find out the exact distance that the course was once round, but as nearly as one could judge it must have been about a mile and a-half round. After making allowance for the fact that on account of the clearer atmosphere horses may be expected to make better time records in Persia than in Europe, the times so quoted above will be found to have been pretty fast, as one must also take into consideration the fact that the horses here are most of them under fifteen hands, and that the course was in a very rough state.

"A curious sight was the presence on a platform on the opposite side of the course, exactly facing the Shah's tent, of some dozen dancing boys, dressed for the most part in clothes meant to represent those worn by European ladies, which made them look for all the world as the clown does in a pantomime when he appears dressed as a woman. As soon as a race was started these boys began to perform their slow graceless dance, which consists chiefly in twisting their bodies about, and turning slowly round, an occasional raising of the hands above the head being put in as a variation; but no sooner had the horses passed the Shah's tent to commence the last round than the dancing boys sat down. It was now the turn of some other boys, about some six or eight in number, who at once commenced to beat a sort of hymn of Victory on small kettledrums, which only ceased when the race was over.

"The races having come to a conclusion, a varied entertainment took place, which commenced by the arrival of four elephants belonging to the Shah, the largest of which was presented to his Majesty some years ago by the Viceroy of India. Then came a detachment of the Shah's Camel Artillery, which trotted past, each camel carrying his gun—a sort of culverin—which looked as if it would prove much more dangerous to its friends than its foes, and for fear, I suppose, that we might all go home under this impression a salute was subsequently fired with these same guns to prove to all that they do not burst every time they are discharged.

"The camels were followed by a general review of all the troops forming the garrison of Teheran, the most noticeable of which were the Cossack corps—a Persian regiment, which is officered by Russian Cossack officers—and the garde-du-corps, or Naib-us-Sultaneh's regiment. These regiments are all drilled by European military instructors, but, in spite of that, their appearance did not leave the impression upon the mind of the uninitiated that they would prove a very formidable factor should Persia at any time have the misfortune to find herself under the necessity of entering into hostilities with the armies of her powerful neighbours.

"The Shah's State coach, drawn by eight white horses, with nodding plumes on their heads, and their tails dyed crimson with henna, and whose postilions were gorgeously dressed in green and gold liveries—the whole turn-out making one think of the coach which the Fairy godmother provided for Cinderella—was waiting at the foot of the mound on which the royal tent was pitched; and as soon as the review was over the Shah descended from his tent, said a few words of congratulatory thanks to his son, the Naib-us-Sultaneh, who, as Commander of the Forces, was responsible for the display of military power which we had just seen, entered his carriage, and drove off down the course, the crowd showing absolutely no sign of enthusiasm as his majesty passed.

BREACH OF PROMISE BY A CURATE.

Mr. Lewis Williams, Sheriff's Assessor, sat at the Manchester Assize Courts on the 17th ult. with a jury to assess damages in the case of Douglas v. Naylor, an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by a Miss Douglas, of Prestwich, against the Rev. W. S. Naylor, formerly curate of St. Margarett's, Prestwich. The plaintiff had been very active about the Sunday-school attached to St. Margaret's, and shortly after the defendant came to the parish an intimacy sprang up between them. He began to pay her what appeared to his friends, as well as hers, very marked attention, but nothing in the nature of a proposal of marriage took place until October, 1890. At the end of the month he spoke to the plaintiff, told her of the affection he had for her, and said that he desired her to become his wife. He informed her that he was possessed of a love towards her such as a man could only feel once in a lifetime. She referred him to her parents, and they, after considering the matter gave their full and free consent. At the end of October, 1890, therefore, the plaintiff and the defendant became engaged. From that time forward to Christmas in that year they met each other constantly as lovers, and the greatest affection sprang up between them. About Christmas, 1890, the defendant became ill, and he went away to St. Anne's for a change of air. Then he began to write letters to the plaintiff. His first was dated the 26th of December, 1890, and began "Dear Janet." There were a number of trivial matters, and then the letter went on :—"And now that I have finished moaning about myself, I must send you a sermon, as you won't have one from me on Sunday. I would not go to the old people's dinner, or if you go, come back early and don't get in the draughts, and don't go to church on Sunday evening if the weather is foggy. You see we must take care of one another. Shall try and be back on Monday if I can. It looks very bleak and cold outside, and not many people about. Think if I lived here all year round I should altogether collapse. At present I am watching the baby play. He gives signs of being a masterful spirit, but then I suppose it is true that everyone except a fool has a temper. I do not know what I should do on Sunday. It would be the first Sunday that I shall have missed seeing you since that Friday. It will seem so strange and solitary. You are more to me than perhaps I am now aware, and my only wish is to see you happy, and to know that the blessing of God is resting upon our love. She is such a little girl this one of mine, and I think she must have a wonderful capacity for loving, or else she would not have thought of men." Subsequently he wrote :—"My dearest Janet,—To-morrow and to-morrow and it is all to-morrow for me to-day. So the new curate is so nice is he? But you must not fall in love with him. That would be a curious ending. You see I am getting jealous already, and I am very terrible when I am jealous. What a good correspondent the postman must think you have in me. I wonder if he ever wrote love letters. What a curious leveller is love: highest and lowest, they have all one note, from Byron's impassioned love sonnets down to the quaint and homely rustic 'Barkis is willin.'" Three months later, for no assignable cause or reason, and to the great suffering of the plaintiff, the defendant suddenly broke off the engagement. The jury awarded her £300 damages.

Mr. Salmon, in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*, gives a striking description of a service at the Deaf and Dumb Church in Oxford-street. The visitor finds himself in the midst of a congregation which gives expression to the prayers through the fingers, which sings hymns by signs, which follows a sermon not a word of which is spoken aloud, and which assembles in a church without an organ and without a choir. For two hours every Sunday morning and evening there is a service, during which not a sound, save a cough, or whisper from the altar, is to be heard. "A strange feeling of incompetency (this writer says) comes over the visitor who is blessed with ears as he kneels, but only dimly comprehends the meaning of the prayer, as he stands up to a hymn which is not vocalised, as he regards the wonderful variety of motions by means of which the chaplain delivers a sermon some twenty minutes in length." The church is in charge of the Rev. Dr. William Stainer, a brother of Sir John Stainer, the great musician. Mr. Salmon regards it as a curious coincidence, that one of these brothers should have made himself famous through the medium of sound, while the other has devoted himself to a world to which sound is a meaningless term.

A TALK WITH A MILLIONAIRE.

In Mr. B. B. West "Half Hours with the Millionaires" in the following account of a conversation with a gentleman of that class :—

"Live on my income, my competence, my comfortable income, as it appears to you! Devote my energies to the service of the public!' he cried out. 'But do you not see that I am labouring for the world in the noblest manner while I husband my investments? Is the ox to be muzzled that treads out the corn! Is he to be told to go to his manger and feed there?'......

"I sought to allay his not unreasonable anger at a demand which he construed as brought against him in the interest of a greedy, niggardly public, by assuring him I had been thinking of his convenience alone. From my experience of the habits of other millionaires I had inferred that they claimed the right, on their own accounts, to leisure for philanthropy. When they emerge from their several chimneys as millionaires, and wave their sweeps' brushes triumphantly at the top, I have found that they commonly take to philanthropy as a vocation.

"'Who,' he exclaimed, 'do you imagine is more of a philanthropist than I? What is truer philanthropy than the cultivation of the art of growing richer and richer? Money comes running to me like a chicken to its mother in the hen-coop because it feels it is safe with me for good works. Who watches against its misuse so diligently? Who applies it to such profitable purpose? It is torture to me to have a grain of it wasted without an abundant return......My first duty is to my money, to secure that it has all its powers thoroughly and permanently exerted. The greatest philanthropist is he who makes eight per cent grow, where two per cent. grew before. There is no surer proof of the fulfilment of the obligations of wealth, than a manifest propensity in it to yield larger and larger returns, and to become more and more......Sailors on every ocean are living on my savings. Trappers at Baffin's Bay owe their pemmican to me. Without me there would be tears, sulks, and thinness in the Sultan's harem. I contributed the final cantilever to the Forth Bridge. I am suppressing dacoity in Burmah, and am growing spices in Borneo. When I read in the newspaper praises of directors, engineers, and architects, I often laugh to myself. Think I, "all to the glory of Smith and Jones, and not a word of Grimsby? Yet they would have been in a fine hole but for my advances, and my generous confidence in their ability to yield them their proper return."......Look at us millionaires. We are not witty, or handsome, or wise, or eloquent; but show me a class more sober, temperate, law-abiding, self-denying. We do not steal, when we have our million. We do not elope with our neighbours' wives. We do not brawl. We do not sell our party for the mess of pottage of a colonial governorship. Who ever heard of a millionaire beating his wife, or, in the country, not going to the family pew? I could myself, at any time, pauperize a whole parish with almsgiving, if I chose; and I don't choose.'"

"Mr. Grimsby never carries a watch; had one once, a legacy, and sold it. 'Plenty of clocks in London,' he says, 'without 11*l*. 10*s*. ticking themselves into dust.'"

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

The Grand National Steeplechase of 2,000 sovs. (inclusive of a trophy value 100 sovs.), by subscription of 20 sovs. each 15 ft. and 5 only if declared, by Tuesday, February 2nd, to Messrs. Weatherby only; the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. from the stake; a handicap for four-year-olds and upwards; winners of a steeplechase after January 27th, at noon, value 500 sovs., 10lbs.; of one value 200 sovs., 6lbs.; of one value 100 sovs. or of a hurdle race, value 500 sovs., 5lbs. extra. Grand National Course, about four miles and 856 yards over the same line as last year. 66 entries.

Mr. G. C. Wilson's b g Father O'Flynn, by Retreat—Kathleen, aged, 10st. 5lbs., Captain E. R. Owen ... 1
Mr. C. Duff's b g Cloister, by Ascetic—Grace II., aged, 12st. 3lbs., Mr. J. C. Dormer ... 2
Mr. G. Masterman's ch g Ilex, by Rosstrevor—Rostrum's dam, by Master Bagot, aged, 12st. 7lbs., A. Nightingall ... 3
Captain J. Byron's bl h Cruiser, by Torpedo—Fawn, by Roebuck, aged, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. W. P. Cullen ... 0
Mr. H. L. Powell's b g Midshipmite, by Torpedo, dam by New Oswestry—Lady Pigott, 6 years, 11st. 6lbs., Mr. Atkinson ... 0
Mr. A. M. Singer's br g Tenby, by The Brigand—Merry Boy's dam, aged, 11st. 2lbs., C. Gregor... 0
Sir H. de Trafford's bl or br h Partisan, by Zeal—Miss May, 6 years, 11st. 1lb., Barker ... 0
Mr. C. Waller's b g Lord of the Glen, by Lord Gough—The Glen, aged, 11st. Mr. C. W. Waller ... 0
Mr. F. Bald's b h The Primate, by Cardinal York—Myfanwy, 6 years, 10st. 13lbs., Captain Bewicke ... 0
Mr. B. Goodall's b m Meldrum, by Lord Gough—Quickstep, by Camerino, aged, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Latham ... 0
Mr. Abington's b h Jason, by Chippendale—Millstream, aged, 10st 12lbs. G. Mawson ... 0
Mr. A. E. Heath's b h Earl of Shifnal, by Sugarplum—Floretta, aged, 10st. 11lbs., T. Adams ... 0
Major Kirkwood's bl h Ardcarn, by Buckshot—Valeria, 5 years, 10st. 10lbs., T. Kavanagh ... 0
Lord E. Talbot's b g Ulysses, by Ascetic—Penelope, aged 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Milne ... 0
Capt. A. E. Whittaker's br g Hollington, by Barcaldine—Junket, 6 years. 10st. 9lbs., Williamson ... 0
Sir W. Whitehead's b or br g Reliance, by Ascetic—Ladywell, aged, 10st. 8lbs., Mr. J. C. Cheney ... 0
Mr. H. T. Barclay's ch g Lord Arthur, by Duc de Beaufort, (dam's pedigree unknown), aged, 10st. 7lbs., Captain Lee-Barber ... 0
Mr. E. Woodland's b h Nap, by Napsbury—Lady Linton, aged, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. H. Woodland ... 0
Capt. R. W. Ethelstone's b g Bagman, by Traveller, by Florian—Skipaway, by Harkaway, aged, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Hassall ... 0
Mr. F. Swann's br g Southam, by Soucar—Fantine, aged, 10st. 7lbs., Dollery ... 0
Capt. Peel's b m Flying Column, by Chippendale—Manœuvre, aged, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. W. Beasley... 0
Mr. P. Vincent-Turner's ch g Rollesby, by Troll—Carissima, by Atherstone—Carine, aged, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Brown... 0
General Beresford's Faust, by Favo, dam by Lurgan, aged, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Lushington... 0
Major Kearsley's br g Billee Taylor, by Ben Battle—Merry Walker, aged, 10st. 3lbs., Mr. H. Beasley ... 0
Mr. Lancashire's br h Brunswick, by Brunswicker—Jester's dam, aged, 10st. 2lbs., Mr. Levenston ... 0

(Winner trained privately).

Won by twenty lengths; the odds against Father O'Flynn were twenty to one.

THE LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.

The Liverpool Spring Cup of 800 sovs; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards. Entrance 15 sovs. and 9 sovs. each extra for starters: the second to receive 50 sovs. from the plate; winners extra. Cup course, one mile and three furlongs.

London, Saturday, March 26.

Mr. Burke's br or ro h Mervyn, by Billy Pitt—Mermaid, aged, 7st. 5lbs ... 1
Mr. Abington's b m Lady Rosebery, by Rosebery—The Empress Maud, aged, 9st... 2
Mr. J D Wardell's b f Narraghmore, by Umpire—Cecropia, 4 years, 7st. 2lbs ... 3

(Winner trained privately.)

Won by a length. Twelve ran. Mervyn's starting price was seven to one.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

The Northamptonshire Stakes of 600 sovs.; a handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, by subscription of 5 sovs. each, the only liability if declared, or 10 sovs. in addition if left in, and 6 sovs. more for starters; winners extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. One mile and three-quarters.

London, Wednesday, March 30th.

Colonel North's ch c Colorado, by George Frederick—Piercy, 4 years, 6st. 10lbs. ... 1
Mr. E Hobson's br h Burnby, by Hagioscope—Whirlpool, 5 years, 7st. 8lbs. ... 2
Mr. G A Ralli's b c White Feather, by Retreat—White Lily, 4 years, 7st. 5lbs. ... 3

(Winner trained by R. Sherwood, Newmarket).

Six ran. Won in a canter. Betting, six to one against Colorado.

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported by a Vienna correspondent, who writes: At Dreznica, in the district of Mostar, lives a peasant named Anton Juritch, who, if his documents are to be credited, is at present 130 years old. He still works in his vineyard, and goes to church every Sunday, although the church is "two hours" distant from his home. His eyes are still good, and enable him to see at a distance. His eyebrows meet over the nose and grow so thickly that they have to be cut that they may not obscure his sight. He likes to talk of old times, and tells interesting stories. His mother died aged 120, but his father died young. After this another case reported by a Paris correspondent must decidedly take a second place. A retired tradeswoman named Wirth, says the correspondent, was buried the other day having died in Paris at the age of 104. She had always lived in the 11th Arrondissement, which is not thought the healthiest in Paris, and was married during The Hundred Days.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ONE of the most interesting apparatus at the Exhibition of the Royal Meteorological Society, 25, Great George-street, Westminster, is the "aspiration-psychrometer" of Dr. Richard Assmann, Berlin. It is designed to give the temperature and humidity of the air in any place, for example, the tropics or the highest regions of the atmosphere. It is mainly an improved form of the instrument used by Mr. John Welsh and Mr. James Glaisher, in their famous balloon ascents, but it was independently re-invented by Dr. Assmann. These instruments are used in the German colonies of Africa as well as in the Royal Meteorological Institute of Prussia, and are made by R. Fuess, 108, Alte Jakobstrasse, Berlin. The pressure of the air is registered by aneroids, its humidity by a hair hygrometer, and its temperature by a Bourdon tube filled with amyld alcohol. All three instruments are placed in a wide aluminium tube through which the air is sucked by an exhauster, and the readings are independent of solar radiation. The apparatus is regularly used on the Captive balloon "Meteor," belonging to the Deutscher Verein zur Fordering der Luftschiffahrt.

Admirable photographs of clouds taken at the Santis Observatory, Switzerland, are on view in the library. Excellent as these are, however, they are, if anything, surpassed by those taken at the Observatory of the Vatican by Signor Mannucci, under the direction of the Reverend Padre Denza. Whoever has thought or said that a photograph does not convey the poetry and feeling of the atmosphere will change his mind on beholding these little gems, which are veritable works of art, and well repay a visit to the exhibition.

Mr. Charles Harding exhibits curves of the death-rate during the last three epidemics of influenza in 1890, 1891, and 1892, together with their relation to the weather among other things. The curves show that the severity of the epidemics has increased in the order of time. In the winter visitations there was a marked agreement between the curves of death from influenza, and those of death from diseases of the respiratory organs; but there seems to be no obvious relation between the influenza and the weather.

Mr. Alfred Haviland exhibits a geological map of England and Wales, showing the relation of deaths by lightning to the geological character of the district. From this it appears that from 1850 to 1873 fewest deaths occurred in the chalk, carboniferous limestone, and millstone grit districts; and most in the coal measures. The presence of carbon in the latter may have something to do with this result. Carbon is so good a conductor of electricity that in the form of coke it is used to make an earth connection for lightning rods. Between these two extremes come the other formations in their order of merit, that is to say of preventing death by lightning as follows:—(1). The Silurian of Wales and North Devon. (2). The Old Red Sandstone of Cornwall and South Devon, which contains iron in the form of oxide, the Wealden of Kent, and the Alluvium of the Wash. (3). The Old and New Red Sandstones in other parts of the country, and the London Clay, which contains much water, a good conductor. (4). The Oolite. Many conditions enter into the problem of death by lightning, and we must guard against inferring too much from Mr. Haviland's map, which, however, is a useful contribution to the subject.

A paper on the electric organ of the skate by Professor J. C. Ewart, of Edinburgh University, was read at a recent meeting of the Royal Society, London. From this it appears that in the skates and *raia* the middle row of muscular cones or caudal muscles has been transformed into an electric organ. The electric organ is, in fact, built of metamorphosed muscular fibres, and appears to consist of cells containing gelatinous tissue and electric discs suspended by nerve fibres. The *raia batis* has about 10,000 electrical elements in each organ, or 20,000 in the pair. The torpedo marmorata has about 500,000 and the torpedo gigantea about 1,000,000 in its two batteries.

In a skate 225 centimeters long the organ weighed 150 grammes, and it grows in size with the animal. Hence Professor Ewart does not think it is degenerating. The largest organ he examined was apparently as perfect as that of the torpedo and gymnotus or electric eel. In all the British species of skate the electric elements, that is to say the essential parts of the organ, are in the form of discs with the exception of *R. radiata*, *R. circularis*, and *R. fullonica*, in which they are cup-shaped.

In a lecture at South Kensington on art metal work, Professor Roberts-Austen has pointed out that it is no use adding lead to bronze in order to produce a velvety "patina" if the article is to be exposed to a London atmosphere. The new equestrian statue of Lord Napier of Magdala showed signs of patination at first, but the rain and the soot very soon destroyed the effect. "The soldier, field-glass in hand," says the professor, was sternly looking away from the Athenæum and other learned societies, as if conscious that in the present state of the London atmosphere he was beyond the aid of science, for science had clearly stated that so long as bituminous coal was burnt in open fireplaces, London must be smoky, and man and horse would soon be covered with a black pall of soot and sulphide of copper."

A monograph on the American puma or lion "(felis concolor)" has been published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. This animal, according to the writer, Mr. T. W. True, has a remarkable power of adapting himself to his surroundings. He endures the severe winter of the Adirondacks, tracking his prey on the snow, and is equally at home in the hot swamps and cane brakes of the Southern States. He is found on the treeless pampas as well as the dence forests of South America. He ascends the Rocky Mountains and Sierras of California after mountain sheep to a great altitude. Darwin found the track of one 10,000 feet high on the Cordillera of Central Chili, and Tschudi states that he inhabits the forests of Peru up to the snow-line.

Jacques Inaudi, the French calculator, was born on October 13, 1867, at Onorato, in Piedmont. He began life as a herd boy, then removed to France with his father, who was an organist, and began to exhibit his turn for calculating in a café at Marseilles. In 1880 he went to Paris where he was examined by Broca, the anthropologist, and after that he travelled through the provinces, and only recently returned to Paris. He is entirely self-taught, and his methods are peculiar to himself. For instance, in multiplying he begins from left to right, whereas the ordinary way is from right to left. Thus his manner of multiplying 345 by 527 is as follows:—

1º	.....	300 by 500	=150,000
2º	.....	300 by 27	= 8,100
3º	.....	527 by 40	= 21,080
4º	.....	527 by 5	= 2,635
			181,815

Inaudi is more than a mere computer; he can solve problems which ordinarily require the aid of algebra, and his memory for figures is marvellous. Clearly, he is an instance of natural gift; in short, what we call a genius, and as he is perfectly sane and healthy in other respects, he may be recommended to the study of those writers) who would fain make out that genius is a disease, like the pearl in the oyster.

The Urania Society of Berlin, which was organized for spreading a knowledge of science among the people has introduced a method of portraying by scenic and mechanical means, the various phenomena of solar and lunar eclipses, and so forth. The spectacles are supposed to be seen first from the earth, then from the moon, and lastly from a point in space. Thus in the first scene, which represents a terrestrial landscape, the sun rises as a blood-red crescent in course of eclipse. When the eclipse is at its height the sun becomes a black disc, with the corona round it. In another scene the earth appears hanging in space among the stars and half illuminated by the solar rays. The moon intervenes and her shadow falls on the earth. In this way astronomy is taught by impressive object lessons not easily forgotten. Mr. Andrew Carnagie has introduced the system from Germany into America, and recently gave a demonstration of it in the Carnegie Music Hall, New York.

In a recent article in the *Stevens Indicator*, President Morton, the well-known American man of science, mentioned that one Webb, a maker of Nobert's test plates for lenses, once executed a specimen of microscopic writing on a glass for the Army Medical Museum at Washington, which consisted of the Lord's Prayer on a rectangular space 1/291 by 1/441 of an inch, or an area of 1/29654 square inch. There are, he goes on, 227 letters in the Prayer, therefore in a square inch there would be room for 29,451, 458 letters, or the entire Bible, Old and New Testaments, eight times over, as the Bible contains 3,566,480 letters. Estimating the surface of the brain at 340 square inches, President Morton assumes that the history of a lifetime might be written on it in characters as large as those on the glass.

Indoor curling is played all the winter by the Thistle Association, of Hoboken, New Jersey. The curling-hall is 150ft. long by 100ft. wide, the floor being of yellow pine and sprayed over with water every frosty night. The windows being opened the spray freezes and forms the rink. Circles and hog-lines for the game are painted black on the floor and seen through the ice. The hall is lighted by arc lamps.

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